



FRIDAY OCTOBER 28 1983

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Gemi...
Life and Times of Michael K exclusive extracts from J. M. Coetzee's novel, winner of the Booker Prize

stones
Marcel Berlins on the move to revitalise Victorian churchyards Emerald...
From Dublin to Connemara: a journey around Ireland Grecian...
Peter Nichols' Athene diary...
...earn Family Money on how banks are profiting from small businesses

Revolt by Tories at Strasbourg

A group of British Conservative MEPs defied pressure from Downing Street to vote for a freeze on the payment of the £450m British EEC budget rebate for this year. The Strasbourg Parliament voted by 262 to 56 to delay payment to Britain

Page 5

Nato arms cut

The Nato nuclear planning group, meeting in Montebello, Quebec, decided to reduce Nato's nuclear arsenal in Europe by 1,400 warheads over the next four to six years

Earlier report, page 6

Buoyant ICI

ICI reported better-than-average pre-tax profits of £45m for the first nine months of the year, compared with £203m for the same period last year

Pages 13, 16

Pit action

A national overtime ban by miners is to go ahead from Monday in pursuit of a pay claim, after the collapse of peace talks

Page 2

Evans claim

Mr Harold Evans has alleged in his book that Mr Rupert Murdoch approached the Prime Minister in an attempt to oust him as editor of *The Times*

Page 2

Cable sell off

The Government plans to sell half of its 45 per cent stake in Cable & Wireless, the telecommunications group, to help it meet the Treasury's asset sale target of £1.25bn

Page 13

Nilson trial

Dennis Nilson, who denies six charges of murder and two of attempted murder, delighted in wielding the power of life and death over his victims, the Central Criminal Court was told

Page 3

Boycott affair

Geoffrey Boycott's fervent supporters among Yorkshire Cricket Club members could be doing him a profound disservice, David Miller suggests

Page 20

Leader page 11

Letters On Grenada, from Mr S A Fowler, and others; Inland Revenue despair, from Mr A M G Christopher; Leading articles: Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, Russian missile warning, Innocent third parties

Features, pages 8-10

Edward Levin on the David Owen Cenotaph controversy; Ed Mirvish's Old Vic gamble; a Soviet resurgence of antisemitism; David Watt on the Caribbean port-a-vacuum vacuum; Old Masters on the move; Friday, Pages Dora Russell, veteran feminist

Oxfam, a two-page Special Report, pages 18-19

Obituaries, page 12

Signor Rodolfo Siviero, Mr E. H. Goddard

Business Horizons, a new weekly feature which every Friday will explore the small business scene; today looks at Government plans for local enterprise agencies, the future of the Coombs' Guidance Scheme and the launching of a research unit; Page 17

Home News 2-4 Motoring 22
Overseas 3-6 Parliament 4
Arts 7-12 Books 2
7 Science 12
Business 13-17 Sport 20-22
Court 12 TV & Radio 25
Crossword 26 Theatres, etc 25
Diary 19 Universities 12
Events 26 Weather 12
Law Report 16 Wills 12

The toll: 8 Americans dead, 8 missing and 39 wounded; 100 Cubans dead and 600 captured

Grenada resistance overcome after three days' fighting

By Rod Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Organised resistance by Cubans and Grenadians against the 3,000-strong American-Caribbean invasion force ended yesterday when US troops captured Richmond Hill Prison, the last main stronghold on Grenada.

They were also reported to have captured Fort Frederick, a barracks north-west of St George's.

The Reagan Administration said that although pockets of resistance remained on the island, it was hoped all resistance would have ended by nightfall.

The prison, about a mile east of the capital, had been heavily defended by a detachment of Cuban soldiers. American forces had not used heavy weapons against the Cubans for fear of harming political prisoners being held there.

As the fighting drew to a close, the Pentagon announced that eight American servicemen had been killed since the troops landed on Tuesday morning. Eight more were missing and 39 had been wounded. It was feared that the death toll would increase before the operation ended.

journalists on condition that his name was not revealed, the invasion had forestalled a big Cuban build-up on the island. A high-level military delegation had arrived in Grenada on Monday, similar to those Cuba had sent to Angola before it began its military build-up there several years ago.

This had raised concern in Washington that a major Cuban deployment in Grenada was imminent. As it turned out, as many as two battalions of Cubans had put up stiff resistance against the invading

force, inflicting much heavier casualties on the Americans than had been expected and turning what had been hoped to be a swift surgical operation into a bloody fight lasting three days.

The Americans had to bring in a battalion of paratroops to bolster the original invasion force of 1,900 Marines and Rangers, and 300 Caribbean troops.

As the invasion force was mopping up, more Americans and other foreign civilians were being evacuated to the US on C141 aircraft. Almost 400 had been moved to an air force base in Charleston, South Carolina, by this morning. Most were Americans, but there were also several Britons and West Germans.

The US had cited the safety of about 1,000 Americans in Grenada as being one of the main reasons for launching the invasion in the first place. US officials said their lives could have been in danger because of the anarchy and violence which had gripped the island since the bloody takeover by the Marxist Revolutionary Military Council earlier this month.

Continued on back page, col 3

Tory gloom grows over invasion

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

From Richard Williams
Havana

The Cuban Government yesterday indicated its acceptance of the offers from Colombia and Spain to repatriate the Cubans captured on Grenada.

Cuba's official radio news station described the offer as "an honourable move", but no details were given of when or how the repatriation will be carried out.

In Havana yesterday officials from the US Interest Section, a quasi-embassy operating from the Swiss Embassy, could be seen standing outside their heavily guarded offices, after a reported bomb threat.

Although there is a general sense of outrage in Cuba over the recent events in Grenada, observers suggest that the rhetoric has been muted to let the Government be seen by the world as the injured party in the affair.

"Castro wants to be seen as sensible and responsible," one observer noted. "The rhetoric won't begin to fly until the prisoners are back home."

The public meetings and marches yesterday morning were inspired by President Castro's midnight speeches on television and later intensified by midday announcements on Cuban radio and television that the resistance was over, and that every Cuban on Grenada had been killed by the Americans.

Many Conservative MPs seem at a loss to decide whether the American action in Grenada was justified and Britain should have taken part. Those with firm opinions are in total disagreement. What has united them this week is the belief that Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign

Minister, has been reelected as chief whip, depriving Mr Michael Cocks, who has just

been reelected as chief whip, of the right of appointing a number two of his own choice.

A contest for the post, which carries a salary of £22,910 inclusive of the MP's pay, was being arranged last night. It was

expected that some of the candidates beaten by Mr Cocks, such as Mr John Evans, who came second on the third and final ballot, and Mr Terry Davis, who withdrew after the second, would be in the field.

In the past the chief whip has always appointed his deputy, after consultation with the party leader, but at a special meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party yesterday MPs agreed by a majority of more than two to one that the post should now be filled by election.

Some MPs opposed the

Secretary, himself lacked conviction and the fear that the Government as a whole had no clear policy or sense of direction.

But they have also been united by a growing fear that, whatever the outcome in Grenada, grave damage may have been done to the Anglo-American alliance. So when Mr Kinnoch asked Mrs Thatcher guilelessly what obligations she had felt to Mr Reagan, there was rancorous Conservative cheering as she replied: "The obligations of a very close ally without whose support freedom and justice in Europe would be doubt."

Mr Kinnoch, unabashed, suggested that the special relationship had turned out to be not so special and invited the Prime Minister, "in the chaos and humiliation of the Grenada affair", to demonstrate greater independence in furthering British interests.

Mrs Thatcher replied that the two nations were friends, and it would hardly be friendship unless one country could advise another and have it accepted or rejected. Her robustness encouraged those of her supporters who believe Britain should have committed troops.

The trouble at the 1922 Committee meeting was aggravated when Mr Douglas Hogg, a junior Whip, instead of promising to report the party's criticism to his chief, started ill-advisedly to lecture his senior colleagues on the need for loyalty.

Labour MPs decided yesterday that they should elect their chief whip, depriving Mr Michael Cocks, who has just

been reelected as chief whip, of the right of appointing a number two of his own choice.

A contest for the post, which carries a salary of £22,910 inclusive of the MP's pay, was being arranged last night. It was

expected that some of the candidates beaten by Mr Cocks, such as Mr John Evans, who came second on the third and final ballot, and Mr Terry Davis, who withdrew after the second, would be in the field.

In the past the chief whip has always appointed his deputy, after consultation with the party leader, but at a special meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party yesterday MPs agreed by a majority of more than two to one that the post should now be filled by election.

Some MPs opposed the

change arguing that the chief whip should be allowed to pick a team with which he could happily work.

The decision was one of several key measures agreed by the PLP yesterday on its structure and working methods, aimed at making it a more effective organization in Parliament.

It agreed to cut drastically the number of front bench speakers in the Commons. As a result Mr Neil Kinnoch will have a front-bench team comprising no more than one fifth (about 42) of the total number of Labour MPs. At present there are 76 Opposition speakers.

The change is one of many aimed at increasing in importance the role of backbenchers. The PLP is to set up a new structure of 14 departmental committees to shadow government departments and the respective select committees.

Find that hard to swallow? Post off the coupon for something to digest at your leisure.



Royal tackle: Prince Edward (top) after being knocked to the ground during the university rugby match yesterday with St John's and (below) being carried off the field by his Jesus College team mates. (Photographs: Michael Mansell)

Revised police Bill 'no better'

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Government proposals on police powers, the handling of complaints against the police, and the creation of a national prosecution service ran into opposition last night.

But Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, had said the Government was presenting a well-balanced package which "will contribute to our fight against crime while protecting individual citizens' legitimate rights".

The British Medical Association said that unless a detained person was given a right to refuse an intimate body search, it would tell doctors not to co-operate for ethical reasons.

The new powers are in a revised Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, which replaces the one which fell as a result of the general election. If doctors refuse to conduct such a search, the Bill gives the police powers to do so if they suspect a person in custody is concealing a weapon.

The Law Society said that it was pleased the Bill adopted the society's definition of "serious arrestable offence," which governs some of the more controversial powers that powers to conduct intimate body searches had been modified and that there was a commitment to tape recording evidence.

The Magistrates' Association said that the proposed centralized prosecution system would lead to excessive bureaucracy and disregard local circumstances.

The Police Federation said it would oppose proposals on the handling of police complaints, which did not go far enough in providing justice for police officers. The Government proposes to create a Police Complaints Authority with new powers.

Full report, page 4
Leading article, page 11

US rejects Andropov arms offer

By Bailey Morris
Washington

The State Department reacted strongly yesterday to the latest arms reduction offer from President Yuri Andropov, describing it as a new Soviet move to split the allies at a critical stage when the United States was preparing to deploy new missiles in Europe.

A State Department spokesman said the new offer had "critical shortcomings" for which the United States would seek additional clarification when it was presented formally in Geneva.

Continued on back page, col 4

Cabinet to hold back public spending at least until 1987

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Peter Rees, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, yesterday announced the Government's intention to keep public spending by 3 per cent a year in real terms - a pledge which expires in 1986.

Planned defence expenditure for 1985-86 is £18,330m and a 3 per cent real increase would necessarily entail significant compensatory cuts in other programmes if Mr Rees is to keep the lid on overall spending

That compares with a peak actual increase of 20.6 per cent between 1979-80 and 1980-81.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, said in the Commons yesterday that the Treasury expected still lower inflation next year and it is therefore entirely possible that the increase for 1986-87 could be of the order of 4 per cent.

The significance of the date is

Several candidates in the field

Labour to choose deputy chief whip by election

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Labour MPs decided yesterday that they should elect their chief whip, depriving Mr Michael Cocks, who has just

been reelected as chief whip, of the right of appointing a number two of his own choice.

A contest for the post, which carries a salary of £22,910 inclusive of the MP's pay, was being arranged last night. It was

expected that some of the candidates beaten by Mr Cocks, such as Mr John Evans, who came second on the third and final ballot, and Mr Terry Davis, who withdrew after the second, would be in the field.

In the past the chief whip has always appointed his deputy, after consultation with the party leader, but at a special meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party yesterday MPs agreed by a majority of more than two to one that the post should now be filled by election.

Some MPs opposed the

change arguing that the chief whip should be allowed to pick a team with which he could happily work.

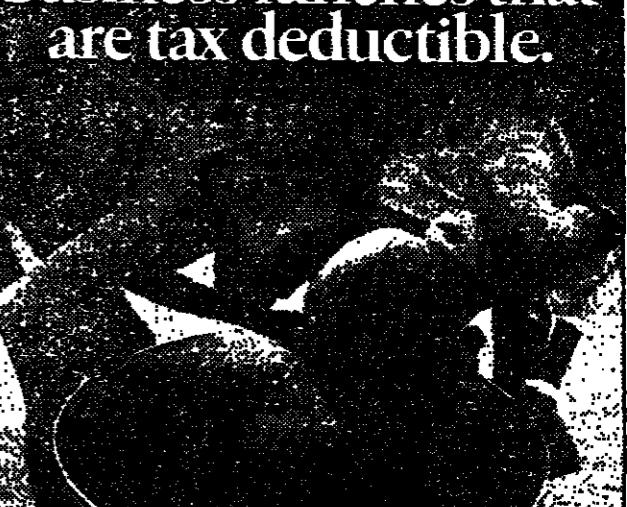
The decision was one of several key measures agreed by the PLP yesterday on its structure and working methods, aimed at making it a more effective organization in Parliament.

It agreed to cut drastically the number of front bench speakers in the Commons. As a result Mr Neil Kinnoch will have a front-bench team comprising no more than one fifth (about 42) of the total number of Labour MPs. At present there are 76 Opposition speakers.

The change is one of many aimed at increasing in importance the role of backbenchers. The PLP is to set up a new structure of 14 departmental committees to shadow government departments and the respective select committees.

Find that hard to swallow? Post off the coupon for something to digest at your leisure.

It's not just business lunches that are tax deductible.



A covenant made out to UNICEF (the United Nations Children's Fund) enables us to claim back, from the

Miners ban overtime from Monday after collapse of peace talks

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

A national overtime ban is to go ahead in the coal industry from next Monday, after the collapse of peace talks last night.

The industry will be gradually disrupted as members of the National Union of Mineworkers refuse to undertake important maintenance and development work outside normal working hours. The miners are pursuing a claim for "substantial" pay rises after their leaders rejected a "final" 5.2 per cent pay offer.

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board said after a two-hour meeting with NUM leaders: "We are not playing games with them. We are being honest. We are laying on the table to best we can offer. This time, people have to understand there is no more room."

Mr MacGregor reaffirmed yesterday that the industry's future was being held back by the existence of high-cost pits that he wants to shift in favour of low-cost production at long-life collieries.

The miners start their overtime ban from the first shift on Monday. They are already planning talks with other unions in the industry to ensure that its impact is total.

The coal board chairman



Mr MacGregor: "Not playing games".

gave a warning that if safety cover was withdrawn, some pits could close within hours and never reopen.

The NUM executive is not due to meet again until November 10 to discuss the progress of its claim for "substantial" increases. These have never been quantified although Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM argued that it would require rises of 23 per cent to return miners' earnings to the level they enjoyed after their long pit strike in 1974.

Mr MacGregor said last night: "We hope the union will now accept that this is our final

offer, and let their members decide the issue in their traditional way."

He was clearly hinting that the NUM should put the offer to a secret pithead ballot, as it normally does when there is a proposal for nation industrial action over pay. On this occasion, however, the union seems keen to delay holding a ballot, possibly in the hope that attitudes in the coalfields will harden as more closures are announced, and bigger pay settlements emerge during the winter bargaining round.

Mr Scargill accused the coal board of belligerence, and of refusing to respond to the union's claim on its merits.

● George Marsh, the miner whose dismissal from Dodworth colliery, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, for assaulting a foreman led to a strike, has lost the fight to return to his former pit. (The Press Association reports).

After pleas from his union he was offered a job at Barrow colliery near by, but he refused to take it and nearly 14,000 men at 14 pits went on strike.

A three-man inquiry team

has now ruled that Mr Marsh should remain at Barrow colliery. The result will be put before a meeting of the Yorkshire area council of the NUM.

Doctor returns: Dr Robert Jones leaving his home in Coggeshall, Essex, to return to work at his surgery in the village yesterday after a holiday in south Wales. The badly decomposed body of his wife Diane was found last weekend in a Suffolk wood 30 miles from their home.

Doctor returns: Dr Robert Jones leaving his home in Coggeshall, Essex, to return to work at his surgery in the village yesterday after a holiday in south Wales. The badly decomposed body of his wife Diane was found last weekend in a Suffolk wood 30 miles from their home.

Jobless 'give up looking for work'

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

A third of the long-term unemployed have given up looking for jobs because they think they will never find work, according to a report by the Policy Studies Institute which finds that 85 per cent of men aged over 45 are no longer bothering to look for jobs. A sharp increase is also seen in this attitude among men over the age of 55.

The study, conducted between 1980 and 1982 for the Department of Employment, also found the level of benefits received by those who had been unemployed for more than a year did not affect their keenness to work. Most had left their jobs involuntarily.

The report also said that in terms of health and education than average for the social groups they came from.

It says that the inflow of additional young people into long-term unemployment, which has taken place since the YTS offer.

Second child was wrongly injected, mother claims

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

Health officials are investigating a claim that a second child was intravenously injected with the wrong solution on October 3. The hospital has admitted the error saying it was a "one in a million possibility" and expressed its deep regret.

Yesterday Mrs Valerie Ali, the girl's mother, said a young boy had received an injection of the same solution on the same day and she said: "He was lucky, for they got to him in time."

An official at Sandwell District General Hospital, West Midlands, said: "We are obviously pursuing this allegation."

Doubts grow on cut in mortgage rate

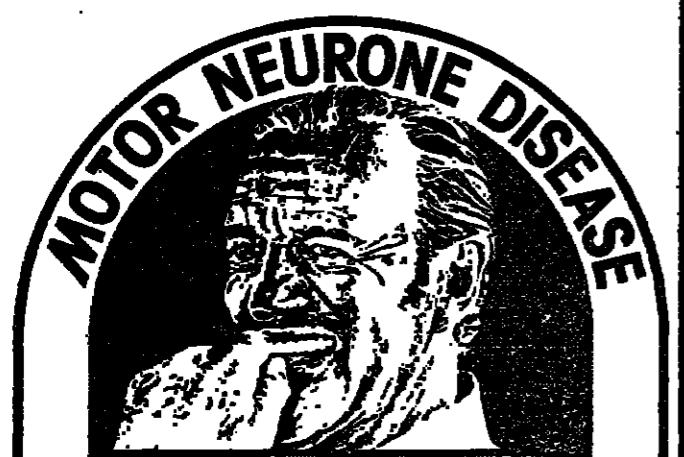
By Peter Wilson-Smith

Dissent among building societies over the next cut in the mortgage rate emerged yesterday as the Woolwich gave a warning to other societies against a premature move.

Abbey National and Nationwide, Britain's second and third biggest societies, have already come out in favour of a December cut of up to 1 per cent from the present 11.25 per cent. But Mr Alan Cumming, chief general manager of the Woolwich, said yesterday the societies had made a similar move last year "and spent the next seven months regretting it".

Mr Cumming said there were still long queues for mortgages, with delays of up to six weeks. However, he said the societies should consider a cut from January 1.

The Woolwich view is supported by the Halifax, the largest building society.



HELP THE FIGHT CONTINUE

Motor Neurone Disease is a progressively crippling disease of the nervous system. Its cause is not known, neither is its cure. Recently, MND took from us one of the world's best loved personalities. In his memory, give generously to those seeking to alleviate the suffering caused by this mysterious killer.

David Niven Appeal for the Motor Neurone Disease Association

President of the Appeal - Mrs David Niven

Cheques/Postal Orders made out to Niven Appeal, MNDA, Dept. T, 38 Hazelwood Road, Northampton, NN1 1UN.

If you require a receipt please send SAE. Payment over the counter at any branch of National Westminster Bank (Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen in Scotland) from 28th October, 1983. Reg. Charity No. 278767

Scargill call for 50 new mines

By Lucy Hedges, Education Correspondent

A depressing picture of how disabled children are treated in British schools was published yesterday in a report from the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation.

It says most councils do not even know how many handicapped children they have in schools. That means that local education authorities are unable to plan for the needs and futures of disabled children, according to the report *Beyond The School Gate*, based on a national survey of 1,200 disabled young people.

The research also found that in spite of increasing emphasis in integration, many disabled children in special schools had no contact with able-bodied children, and received too little training in how to look after themselves.

The association says, if

the report expresses grave

reservations about the way in

which disabled school children,

thought to number 100,000, are

prepared for life after school.

Not all the children who

would benefit from further

education were likely to receive

it, the report said. More should

be done to prepare the young

people for a life without work,

but one that was still interesting and rewarding.

Beyond The School Gate by Joan Bookie (Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation, 25 Margaret Street, London W1N 8AB, £1.50 or £2.25 including p&p).

More help urged for disabled children

By Lucy Hedges, Education Correspondent

A depressing picture of how disabled children are treated in British schools was published yesterday in a report from the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation.

It says most councils do not even know how many handicapped children they have in schools. That means that local education authorities are unable to plan for the needs and futures of disabled children, according to the report *Beyond The School Gate*, based on a national survey of 1,200 disabled young people.

The research also found that in spite of increasing emphasis in integration, many disabled children in special schools had no contact with able-bodied children, and received too little training in how to look after themselves.

The association says, if

the report expresses grave

reservations about the way in

which disabled school children,

thought to number 100,000, are

prepared for life after school.

Not all the children who

would benefit from further

education were likely to receive

it, the report said. More should

be done to prepare the young

people for a life without work,

but one that was still interesting and rewarding.

Beyond The School Gate by Joan Bookie (Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation, 25 Margaret Street, London W1N 8AB, £1.50 or £2.25 including p&p).

The health service cuts

Why a hospital had to close

Northwood and Pinner Hospital has been occupied by staff since Wednesday. THOMSON PRENTICE investigates the background to a typical dispute over cuts in the National Health Service.

Despite protests and petitions, a small cottage hospital in north-west London will close on Monday, as a result of expenditure cuts in the National Health Service. Between now and then, the last patients will be discharged or referred to other hospitals, and as they go, their beds will be dismantled.

The plans to close Northwood and Pinner District Hospital have outraged many people, and devastated most of the staff, including Mrs Jean Carey, the senior nursing officer. The question which she, like them, is asking is why did it have to be us?

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The hospital is administered by Hillingdon authority, which was allocated £50m for expenditure in the present financial year. In February, the authority agreed to cut its budget by 2 per cent because it foresaw a shortfall of about £1m in the year ahead.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The hospital is administered by Hillingdon authority, which was allocated £50m for expenditure in the present financial year. In February, the authority agreed to cut its budget by 2 per cent because it foresaw a shortfall of about £1m in the year ahead.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical

Death blaze factory was not inspected, fire prevention officers say

By Thomson Prentice

The five women who died in a clothing factory fire in east London on Wednesday, worked in premises which had not been visited by fire prevention officers or factory inspectors, it emerged yesterday.

As forensic scientists sifted the rubble of the dresswear company for evidence indicating the cause of the fire, it became clear that neither the factory inspectors nor the London Fire Brigade had been told that the premises were being used as a factory. The relevant departments of the Greater London Council were also unaware of their use.

Mr Michael Doherty, the head of the fire prevention branch of London Fire Brigade, said last night: "We hope the GLC will prosecute this case with some vigour if there were breaches in the law. The law says it is the duty of the occupier or owner to apply to the fire authority for a fire certificate."

"We had no record of these premises. As far as we were aware, it was a shop with dwellings on the upper floors."

The factory inspectorate said: "The premises should have been registered with us by law, but they were not. We do have problems with the rag trade because there tends to be a high turnover of ownership. This case appears to represent a breach of the Health and Safety at Work Act."

The factory, DK Netware, of Mile End Road, was owned by members of an Indian family, including Mr Gurdev Singh. The dead women had not all been named last night but they were understood all to be Indians, some of whom might have been related to Mr Singh.

Mr Neta Gurmit Singh said that he started the business making skirts and slacks, in



Mr Gurdev Singh:
"Premises inspected".

Doctor tells jury of Nilsen's false-self

By David Nicholson-Lord

Dennis Nilsen, who has admitted to the police killing 15 or 16 men and dismembering, boiling and burning their bodies, delighted in wielding the power of life and death over his victims, a jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

A consultant psychiatrist called by the defence said Mr Nilsen, who denies six counts of murder and two of attempted murder, treated people like objects and described his own behaviour as God-like. This explained why many of his young homosexual victims escaped unharmed.

Dr James MacKeith said Mr Nilsen's "reprise" of some of his victims, in some cases when he thought he had killed them, amounted to a case of "the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away".

"He may have been more concerned about power over life and death than a simple attempt to kill," Dr MacKeith added.

A second psychiatrist called by the defence agreed with Dr MacKeith that Mr Nilsen's responsibility for his crimes was diminished by a severe personality disorder in which paranoid and schizoid tendencies were kept in unstable equilibrium by a "false-self personality".

Dr Patrick Gallwey, adviser in forensic psychiatry to the South-west Thames Regional Health Authority, said that Mr Nilsen was under enormous pressure which would periodically erupt into "outbursts of irrational violence, often with bizarre or quasi-sexual features, always apparently motiveless".

Dr Gallwey also said that at other times Mr Nilsen was able to function completely normally so that the breakdowns

The hearing continues today.

Pill study after rise in liver cancer in women

A new study is being mounted in Britain to find out whether women on the pill run an increased risk of liver cancer.

The move comes after the finding by a team of researchers under Professor Sir Richard Doll at Oxford that the number of cases of liver cancer has been increasing slightly in women, but not in men.

Many factors could explain the rise, and investigators at the

Imperial Cancer Research Fund's epidemiology unit, want to establish whether the pill is responsible.

Dr David Foreman, coordinator of the new study, said it was hoped to look at 100 women under 45 who had had liver cancer in England and Wales over the past three years.

They would be compared with a "control group" of healthy women.

Literacy 'falling' among office staff

Standards of spelling, arithmetic and typing among Britain's office workers have slumped in the past 10 years, according to a survey of office managers. They blame the education system and new aids, such as calculators, on which workers increasingly rely.

The findings were published yesterday in a report from the Alfred Marks Bureau, a leading office staff agency. The 281 office managers questioned about the quality of staff over the past 10 years thought general standards had risen because of the greater choice of recruits during the recession, but levels of numeracy and literacy had fallen sharply.

Police pay van death damages

Merseyside police force has paid "substantial" damages to the mother of David Moore, a partially disabled man, killed by a speeding police van during the Toxteth riots in July 1981.

The defence is arguing that Mr Nilsen, aged 37, of Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, north London, should be convicted only of manslaughter on the grounds of mental abnormality.

Dr MacKeith, a former Broadmoor consultant and adviser in forensic psychiatry to the South-east Thames Regional Health Authority, earlier described Mr Nilsen as "consistently inconsistent", adding: "Indeed Mr Nilsen is concerned to minimize the extent to which he is seen as mentally abnormal or mad".

The two psychiatrists disagreed over whether Mr Nilsen suffered from mental abnormality, part of the legal basis for diminished responsibility.

Dr Gallwey said he did suffer from it. Dr MacKeith said he was unqualified to judge because it was a legal, not a medical term.

Nilsen himself admitted he was responsible for the killings, the court was told. In reports prepared for psychiatrists, according to Mr Green, he had written: "I have an overwhelming desire to kill... but the strong moral side of my character should have produced the power to resist. I cannot allow the buck to travel outside my responsibility... I deserve punishment for their deaths".

He said his victims would forgive him when they lay at peace and of his last victim, Stephen Sinclair, aged 20, he wrote: "I visualized my body and Stephen's lying dead on the mortuary slab together."

The hearing continues today.

Peer's divorce action listed

Divorce proceedings between Lord and Lady Northampton have been announced in the latest list of special procedure actions to be heard in London soon.

Lord Northampton, aged 37, whose home is at Compton Wynyates, Warwickshire, married his third wife, a sister-in-law of Lord Portarlington, in 1977. They have a daughter aged two.

Remission lost

Charles Richardson, the former south London gang leader, has been sentenced to 14 days' loss of remission after returning more than 11 hours late from a weekend's home leave from Coldingley prison in Surrey.

Office staff

Only 15 per cent thought standards of numeracy had improved since 1973, while 56 per cent thought they had declined.

Only 11 per cent thought literacy had improved, while 63 per cent reported a drop.

The managers also said typing skills, accuracy, and telephone manners, had all deteriorated.

Asked what could be done, most managers called for more emphasis on the three R's at school. One said: "I have a 17-year-old nephew who has just passed nine O levels and he cannot spell. I see no point in teaching students psychology

Ford faces pressure to restore bonuses

By Clifford Webb,
Motoring Correspondent

Woolwich in 1968 and moved to Mile End Road in 1973. He said that Mr Gurdev Singh became a partner in 1974. Mr Neta Gurmit Singh said he had sold out in 1980.

"It was a good safe factory," Mr Neta Gurmit Singh said. "There were three windows on the first floor at the rear, two of them with bars, and one without. The front windows had burglar-proof bars but they were of a type easily broken. The stairs were repaired four years ago."

The premises are on the first and second floors of a building which is occupied on the ground floor by a betting shop. Seven women escaped from the factory, two of them with injuries, through the unbarred rear window on the first floor.

The police said that there was no immediate evidence of arson on the premises, but forensic examinations were being carried out to provide evidence for an inquest.

The factory inspectorate said:

"We do not charge any fee for our inspections and we do not make them on a quarterly basis. I can only suggest that the person has confused us with representatives of a fire extinguisher company who may have called on him. Some of these representatives wear uniforms and that may be where the confusion has arisen. But whoever called were not fire prevention officers."

The company, he said, was called DKG Netware Manufacturing, whose chairman was named as Mr Makhan Singh Rao, of Tolworth, Surrey, and one of the directors was named as Mr Gurdev Singh, of Gravesend, Kent.

Two of the victims were identified last night as sisters, Baksho and Vidy Kaur, also of Gravesend.

At least one dealer has been advertising the new Orion at 10 per cent below recommended retail prices, although it was launched only last month. Ford insists this is an isolated case,



Gardens plundered

Visitors to the gardens of historic houses are stealing so many plants that owners are hiding rare specimens out of public view, it is claimed.

The Marquis of Salisbury says visitors to his gardens at Cranborne in North Dorset and Hatfield, Hertfordshire, are taking as many as 40 or 50

cuttings away with them.

"And on one unforgettable occasion, a man, having taken as many as he could carry, was seen depositing them in his car and returning for more."

Lord Salisbury, says in *Popular Gardening* magazine: "The plants taken are often either rare or uncommon

Play continues: A child riding a scooter past the Princess of Wales and Mrs Gloria Cameron (left), the director of the £167,000 West Indian Parents' Family Centre, which the Princess officially opened yesterday in Brixton, south-west London where Njoki Karuki, aged four, who sang for the Princess, taught her how to dance the calypso.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

PARLIAMENT October 27 1983

Call to UK for forces would be considered

GRENADA

To calls that the Government should take the lead in setting up a Commonwealth force to replace the American presence in Grenada, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, told the Commons that if the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth made a request to Britain, the Government would consider it. The Government would consider sympathetically any reasonable request.

During 15 minutes of questioning on the invasion of the island, she told Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, who wondered what obligations Mrs Thatcher now felt towards President Reagan, that these were the obligations of a close ally, a member of Nato. Without the support of the United States, freedom and justice in Europe would be in doubt.

We stand by the United States (she said), the final guarantor of freedom in Europe.

When the exchanges began, Mr Peter Tapsell (Fleetwood, Lab) asked if it was true that the Governor-General of Grenada, Sir Paul Scoon, approached the eastern Caribbean states for military assistance, as had been reported to the United Nations by the Prime Minister of Dominica. If it is true (he went on) could she indicate who authorized him to do that?

Mrs Thatcher: No request for intervention from the Governor-General was passed through British channels, nor was any such request reported to us.

Mr Peter Temple-Morris (Leytonstone, C) yesterday asked Mr Denis Healey referred to Grenada as British territory and referred to it in terms of a threat to British territory. Would she make clear that Grenada is not British territory but is independent?

Mrs Thatcher: I confirm what he says. It is an independent sovereign state. It is not British territory; the Governor-General is not British. He was appointed on the recommendation of the first Prime Minister of the independent Grenada.

Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP (Plymouth, Devon, Lab). It has become public knowledge that the mobile land forces have been on stand-by for several days and were told to go on alert for going to Grenada yesterday.

Could she give an assurance that there will be no question of British troops being used other than as part of a Commonwealth peace-keeping unit? Does this mean that the Government is accepting its responsibilities and taking a role in relationship to the Commonwealth of Grenada?

Mrs Thatcher: The Foreign Secretary indicated, as I have indicated, that no British troops were involved in the landings on Grenada. HMS Anturum was instructed to go there as a precautionary measure to take off British citizens should they be in



Tapsell: Take lead



Rowlands: Manipulation

danger. There has been no change in the position.

We are grateful that the United States is looking after British citizens and is evacuating them from the island.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition (Llanwern, Lab): What obligations does she now feel towards the President of the United States?

Mrs Thatcher: The obligations of a very close ally (Labour laughs) — of a member of Nato, the United States, without whose support freedom and justice in Europe would be in doubt. (Conservative cheers)

Mr Kinnock: Is not that special relationship between Britain and the US now somewhat qualified and the only reason it is in question is because the relationship said to exist between the Prime Minister and the president has turned out to be not so special?

In the chaos and humiliation of the Grenada affair, will she not at least take the opportunity of a new deployment in world affairs and as a consequence demonstrate greater independence in furthering British interests and working for peace throughout the world?

Mrs Thatcher: As between two nations that are friends, each owes to the other its own judgment. That does not mean that the other in either case is compelled to take it. It would hardly be friendship unless one country could tender advice to another country and have it either accepted or rejected. We do not run the kind of Warsaw Pact organization which Mr Kinnock ... (Joud Labour protests).

Mr Kinnock: I would be the last to suggest the reading of any alliance but when the obligations of this Government are apparently entirely dependent on the actions of our ally, what then is the obligation that she has?

Mrs Thatcher: It follows from what she said, the United States and Britain being allies, that we always have to accept any advice which the United States gave us. It would follow we were not free to accept or reject the advice of the United States.

At the beginning of the Falklands matter we did not ask the United States about whether we should go to recapture the Falklands. We took our own decision. When the United States took the part of an independent nation at the beginning, it was not the one who surrounded the United States to follow us. (Conservative cheers)

Mr Alfred Dods (Battersea, Lab): Could she dissociate herself and her Government from what the Foreign Secretary said on *Newswatch* last night in which he used the expression that it was a matter for rejoicing if the outcome of an invasion in Grenada would be a Government move to his liking.

Mrs Thatcher: I agree with everything the Foreign Secretary said yesterday, particularly his view

that the American presence in Grenada is not British territory but is independent?

Mrs Thatcher: I confirm what he says. It is an independent sovereign state. It is not British territory; the Governor-General is not British. He was appointed on the recommendation of the first Prime Minister of the independent Grenada.

Mr Peter Temple-Morris (Leytonstone, C) yesterday asked Mr Denis Healey referred to Grenada as British territory and referred to it in terms of a threat to British territory. Would she make clear that Grenada is not British territory but is independent?

Mrs Thatcher: I confirm what he says. It is an independent sovereign state. It is not British territory; the Governor-General is not British. He was appointed on the recommendation of the first Prime Minister of the independent Grenada.

Mr Edward Rowlands (Merthyr Tydfil and Whymbury, Lab): Will the Prime Minister say to the Queen's representative, the Governor-General, that he has been in American hands for 24 hours, he has not been in touch with the Palace? And is this why she cannot comment on the statement of the Dominican Prime Minister? What steps have been taken to find out whether it is true or false?

Mrs Thatcher: I have no responsibility to answer for the Governor-General in any way. I have given the facts as I know them. No request was made through Britain or to the knowledge of Britain.

I understand that a statement has been issued from the Palace this morning which I have not seen. I do not know of any such request. It does not mean my such request was not made; it means we do not know of one.

Mr Geoffrey Rippon (Hemel Hempstead, Cr): Regarding that she did not support our Commonwealth partners from the outset — (Opposition shouts of "Which ones?") — will the Prime Minister make clear that she shall of course be willing to contribute to a Commonwealth peace-keeping force?

Mrs Thatcher: We would, of course, consider sympathetically any reasonable request made to us.

The Police and Criminal Evidence Bill

Brittan sets out to appease critics

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

• A national independent prosecution service under the Director of Public Prosecutions is to be established. Complaints against the police will be supervised by a new lay authority.

• Many police powers are to be limited to inquiries into "serious arrestable offences", which have been given a more stringent definition.

• Curbs are proposed on the police's ability to order intimate body searches and to examine and remove confidential records.

• Detention without trial will be limited to 24 hours, except for "serious arrestable offences". Suspects will have a statutory right to legal advice.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, went some way yesterday to appeasing critics of his Police and Criminal Evidence Bill with the publication of a revised Bill and two White Papers.

The White Paper makes for a stronger, independent supervision of how complaints against the police are handled; the other concerns a new centralized prosecution service for England and Wales independent of the police.

Mr Brittan has set out to incorporate amendments made to the previous Bill, which fell with the general election, while developing further some of the proposals, such as on police complaints.

His aim is to carry into the Bill and White Papers a general overall balance proposed by the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure between rights of individuals and increased police powers.

Provision for the Police Complaints Authority contained in the Bill, which could get its second reading the week after next.

A Bill to set up the prosecution system is not expected to be introduced before the next session of Parliament.

In the Bill, certain powers are limited to "serious arrestable offences" which, in response to widespread criticism, are now removed.

These powers include the right to detain suspects beyond 24 hours, the power for magistrates to issue search warrants for evidence; and the ability of the police to order intimate body searches.

The Bill's list of serious arrestable offences is as follows:

Murder; manslaughter; rape; kidnapping; any offence under Section 1, 9 or 10 of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1976; causing an explosion likely to endanger life or property; possession of firearms with intent to injure; use of firearms and imitation firearms to resist arrest; carrying firearms with

criminal intent; hostage taking or jacking.

An attempt or conspiracy to commit an offence can become a serious arrestable one if it is likely to have caused, if completed as intended; serious harm to the security of the state or to public order; serious interference with the administration of justice, or with the investigation of offences, or of a particular offence; the death of any person; serious injury to any person; substantial financial gain to any person and serious financial loss to any person.

An attempt or conspiracy to commit any of the serious arrestable offences would itself become such an offence.

Intimate body searches

The Bill acknowledges that the power to make searches of the mouth and other orifices need stricter definition. It provides that before any such search, even if the detained person consents, the authority of a superintendent or higher officer.

Where consent is refused, the Bill forbids a search, except where the senior officer reasonably believes it is necessary to remove a concealed weapon.

The previous Bill included a power to use intimate searches for evidence. However, that proposal has been removed.

Although the body search should be by someone medically qualified, the Bill acknowledges that it cannot oblige doctors to make it or to impinge on clinical judgment or professional ethics.

If such a search must take place, the police must first see whether it can be done by a doctor. If the search cannot be done by a doctor, on the further authorization of a superintendent it may be carried out by a police officer of the same sex as the suspect.

The Bill extends to England and Wales the existing power in London and certain other areas to stop and search on reasonable suspicion for stolen goods.

Independent prosecution

The White Paper on the prosecution service says that Crown prosecutors should not be accountable to a local supervisory body. It favours a

leading article, page 11

centrally-funded, national service headed by the Director of Public Prosecutions under the general supervision of the Attorney General.

Local prosecutors and headquarters staff would be officers of a national prosecution service free from direction or influence by the police.

Statutory right to legal advice

The Bill will provide a statutory right to legal advice. Delay in permitting the exercise of that will require the authority of a superintendent or above and will be possible only when a person is detained for a serious arrestable offence.

The Government argues that premature disclosure of a person's arrest may lead to property being disposed of, evidence being destroyed and witnesses intimidated. However, the Government believes that the criteria for delay under the present law and judges rules are too vague and easily satisfied.

Detention without charge

The Bill reflects government opinion that in general detention without trial should be limited to 24 hours. Detention between 24 and up to 36 hours would be permissible only in the case of a serious arrestable offence and on the authority of a superintendent or above.

The police would be able to detain a person without charge beyond 36 hours, but only on the warrant of a magistrate's court, where the suspect would have the right to be present and legally represented.

Searches for evidence

The Bill will empower magistrates to issue warrants authorizing police to search premises for evidence of serious arrestable offences, provided that it does not consist of "excluded material" or that can be obtained only by their going through a special procedure.

"Excluded material" consists of items covered by professional legal privilege (for example correspondence between solicitors and their clients).

Medical records and confidential personal records (held for example by priests and social workers); their voluntary counterparts (Samaritans) and other voluntary advice agencies (Citizen's Advice Bureau).

Samples of human tissues and tissue fluids.

Confidential journalistic records

The protection is not limited to professional journalists but covers any material acquired or created for "the purposes of journalism".

The authority will be able to veto the appointment of the investigating officer and to give directions on the conduct of the investigation. The authority will receive the report and certify whether it is satisfied with the investigation.

The authority will take over the disciplinary functions of the Police Complaints Board, which will be disbanded.

Police complaints procedure

The Police Complaints Authority will have power to supervise the investigation of any complaint against police officers.

The authority will be able to veto the appointment of the investigating officer and to give directions on the conduct of the investigation. The authority will receive the report and certify whether it is satisfied with the investigation.

The authority will take over the disciplinary functions of the Police Complaints Board, which will be disbanded.

Leading article, page 11

Allegations by ex-editor lead to demands for debate

THE TIMES

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, asked for a Commons debate on allegations made earlier in the day at a press launch of his book *Good Times, Bad Times*, by Mr Harold Evans, former editor of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*.

The allegations were about figures for the profitability of *The Sunday Times*, presented to the Commons in 1981 by Mr John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest, C). Since the Governor-General is the representative of the Queen of Grenada and is the last remaining embodiment of the order for the island, did not the position of the House of Commons, which the took fully justify any support that the minister should be allowed to give to Commonwealth governments.

Mr Kinnock: I should be very glad if democracy were to be restored to Grenada and it were to operate within the United States under similar circumstances, were into the Commonwealth, the US did pull Democracy was restored in that year in 1965 and it still persists over the Falklands.

Will the Prime Minister give due consideration to Mr Tapsell's proposal regarding a Commonwealth wealth fund?

Mrs Thatcher: The Deputy High Commissioner from Barbados saw the Governor-General on Sunday in Grenada and was accompanied by two United States consul representatives.

Mr Kinnock: I should stand ready to make a request to the UN and it is our intention to abstain on that resolution.

Mr Edward Rowlands (Merthyr Tydfil and Whymbury, Lab): Will the Prime Minister say to the Queen's representative, the Governor-General, that he has been in American hands for 24 hours, he has not been in touch with the Palace? And is this why she cannot comment on the statement of the Dominican Prime Minister? What steps have been taken to find out whether it is true or false?

Mrs Thatcher: I have no responsibility to answer for the Governor-General in any way. I have given the facts as I know them. No request was made through Britain or to the knowledge of Britain.

I understand that a statement has been issued from the Palace this morning which I have not seen. I do not know of any such request. It does not mean my such request was not made; it means we do not know of one.

Mr Geoffrey Rippon (Hemel Hempstead, Cr): Regarding that she did not support our Commonwealth partners from the outset — (Opposition shouts of "Which ones?") — will the Prime Minister make clear that she shall of course be willing to contribute to a Commonwealth peace-keeping force?

Mrs Thatcher: We would, of course, consider sympathetically any reasonable request made to us.

on that occasion and whether the House should take action to ensure the undertaking which were given at that time were actually being carried out.

This House is guardian of the public interest and particularly in respect of newspaper policy.

An early debate should be held to provide the Government with an opportunity to say what it felt about the allegations made about its actions in 1981 and to provide the House with the opportunity to cast judgment on the undertakings given by Mr Murdoch and which apparently had been so clearly breached.

Mr Geoffrey Rippon (Hemel Hempstead, Cr) during other business exchanges, asked: Will he tell us when the House debates on the Government's local government proposals until there have been a lot of further discussions with the local authorities.

As they now stand, the proposals are pretty muddled, likely to be costly and ineffective and are generally undesirable and a further reinforcement of what the Lord Chancellor called an elective dictatorship.

It did so because of the alleged financial position of the papers at that time and because of the eight conditions given to the House and to the Secretary of State.

The former editor of *The Sunday Times* and of *The Times* has alleged today, first that the Secretary of State grossly mislead the House in 1981, that the financial position of the papers was not as stated and that the undertakings did not exempt them from references to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission as required under the 1973 Fair Trading Act.

Secondly, he alleged in large part the undertakings given to the House at that time by the Secretary of State have been broken.

If these allegations are true then this House has been treated by Mr Murdoch and his company with utter contempt.

The Secretary of State is now Leader of the House and we look to him to protect the interests of this House. He is a fair man and is known for his honourable action in this and many other matters.

It surely should be the case that Mr Kinnock should have an opportunity to say whether he was misled

on television justifying them. His continued protests that there were no cuts would not wash.

<p

Crisis in the Caribbean • Key documents missing • Island Governor's role disputed

Outrage and dismay at UN despite Dominica revelation

From Zorin Psarsky, New York

With the exception of a handful of Caribbean countries who have rallied behind the American-led invasion of Grenada, international reaction in the UN Security Council has ranged from outrage over the illegality of the intervention to dismay over the lack of political wisdom in a move that has played into Moscow's hands.

Diplomats believe the inability to convince the world that the intervention has a legal basis prompted Miss Eugenia Charles, the Prime Minister of Dominica, to disclose that Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor-General of Grenada, had requested assistance from the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), which sectioned the invasion.

Miss Charles, who is also chairman of the OECS, made the revelation in the UN Security Council on Wednesday, but she returned home to Dominica without making public the text of the message she claims to have received from Sir Paul on October 21 and October 22.

She also declined to state the terms of the Governor-General's request for aid after the assassination to the deposed prime minister, Mr Maurice Bishop, and whether he envisaged the great show of strength

that resulted. Officials in the Dominica mission to the UN said they did not believe the contents of the message would be released.

Diplomats believe that, if Sir Paul's request was indeed genuine, criticism of the invasion might dissipate somewhat through the invocation of the regional defence treaty.

It would still rest on very shaky legal ground, since it is not clear whether Sir Paul's authority supersedes that of a Government in power. According to the treaty, only the country threatened itself can request military assistance.

During the debate, Miss Charles also said that the member-governments of the OECS would invite the Governor-General to assume executive authority once the threat of instability had been removed and appoint a broad-based interim government to administer the country pending general elections, which might take place within six months.

It was further intended that arrangements should be made to establish effective police and peace-keeping forces to restore and maintain law and order. Talks were being held with members of the Commonwealth to see if they would participate in the peace-keeping force.

France said in the debate that the justification for the invasion was unacceptable. International law and the UN charter authorized intervention only in response to the request of the legitimate authorities of a country, or by a decision of the Security Council.

This followed the report that Sir Paul, now said to be with his wife at Port Salines in Grenada, originally had asked Caribbean leaders to "bring assistance to bear" to help overthrow the Revolutionary Military Council which seized power in last week's coup.

According to Miss Eugenia Charles, Prime Minister of Dominica, the Governor-General sent word to the Eastern Caribbean ministers, meeting in Barbados at the weekend, requesting action.

American officials, including President Reagan, have taken pains to depict the US involvement as a response to a plea for assistance from east Caribbean nations. But Mr Adams said an unnamed US official approached Barbados on October 15 - more than a week before the invasion, suggesting that Mr Maurice Bishop, the then Prime Minister, should be released.

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, had earlier said the American intervention had been spawned by a message from Barbados on October 22.

But Mr Adams said he became concerned about Mr Bishop's safety soon after the coup. "I concluded that, whatever our differences in the past, Mr Bishop deserved the support of Caribbean governments in the particular circumstances, and sought opinion on whether he could be got out of the hands of his enemies and the situation given the opportunity to stabilize.

On Friday, October 21, he informed officials of the governments of Jamaica, Britain, the United States and Canada that an invasion was being considered. Canada was not asked to join, he said, but the other three nations were. Jamaica agreed, Britain declined and America said it would consider it.

Any involvement by him in the decision-making process which led to the military operation could embroil the Queen, whose representative he is, in what looks like being a continuing international dispute in the United Nations and elsewhere.

Buckingham Palace echoed the denial from Downing Street of any request for aid made by Sir Paul, and said that it had not been possible to restore communications with Government House since the invasion.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He rose to become the island's chief education officer, Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Education and Secretary to the Cabinet from 1970 until 1972.

He spent five years as deputy director of the Commonwealth Foundation and in 1979 was appointed Governor-General by the Queen, on the recommendation of Sir Eric Gairy, the Prime Minister of Grenada.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year

Beirut forces to stay but France and US split over long-term policies

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The multinational force in Beirut will stay. Foreign Ministers of the four peacekeeping nations insisted in Paris yesterday. But there were sharp policy differences between France and the United States.

At a three-hour meeting in the Château de La Celle St Cloud on the outskirts of Paris, the ministers from Britain, the United States, France and Italy agreed not to change the size of the 5,800-strong force, or the scope and nature of its activities, which are restricted to Beirut and its immediate surroundings.

The force should continue to help create the necessary conditions for peace. Ministers refused to say how long that would take. No time limit had been imposed on the force's presence in Beirut; they insisted.

The French proposal for a new United Nations force to patrol the most sensitive zones in Lebanon was discussed but then dismissed as not really feasible.

Much time was spent on the vital question of "where do we go from here?", but ministers again refused to comment on what conclusions they had drawn, other than that the multinational force should remain and that everything should be done to ensure that

all the Lebanese factions participate in the efforts to achieve reconciliation and peace.

The importance of reuniting the country was also emphasized; there is no question of partition. Speaking on behalf of all four minister, M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, said: "The unity of Lebanon is the essential condition for the withdrawal of all foreign forces and for the support of neighbouring countries."

He called on the international community to play an increased role in the future of Lebanon, particularly in its reconstruction. The ministers expressed concern during the meeting over the lack of effective coordination of the large amount of foreign aid flowing into the country.

At separate press briefings later, American officials said they had been delighted by the sharing of views and the good atmosphere. However, M Cheysson said there had been marked differences between France and the United States on both the "latitude of intervention" of the multinational force and Middle East policies in general.

"We think that the international community will have a growing role to play in Lebanon," he added.

Synod lists evils that deny life

From Peter Nichols
Rome

The Roman Catholic international synod of bishops which opened in the Vatican tomorrow after a month of discussion last night issued a message listing "those evils in our world which are denying people the possibility of true liberation and the fullness of human life."

In particular, the bishops deplored and condemned the following:

- The deprivation of human rights and attacks on the freedom of individuals on the life and liberties of the powerless.

- The obstacles to religious freedom which prevent believers from fulfilling their duties and carrying out their tasks.

- All racial discrimination.

- War-like aggressiveness, violence and terrorism.

- The building up of arsenals of both conventional and especially nuclear arms and the scandalous trade in all weapons of war.

- The unjust distribution of the world's resources and those structures whereby the rich become richer and the poor poorer.

The document pledges the Roman Catholic Church to work to heal the divisions and tensions of the world."

We shall be tireless in the search for peace and disarmament and the reduction of tension particularly between East and West. We have no political power but we can voice to the leaders of states the anxious longing of their people for a safer, more peaceful world."

Battle of bullets and words in Gulf

Bahrain (Reuters) - Iran's latest Gulf War offensive entered its second week yesterday with both sides locked in fierce fighting and making conflicting claims.

Iran began the attack, around the northern Iraqi border town of Pejuwan, on October 20, trying to cut off Iranian Kurdish rebels from supply bases in Iraq and put the Iranian towns of Marivan and Basheh out of range of Iraqi artillery.

Iran has claimed big territorial gains and says it has inflicted heavy losses. Iraq says its troops have repelled the attacks, killing 20,000 Iranians. An Iraqi commander said earlier this week that Iran had failed to occupy an inch of Iraqi territory.

Tehran has accused Bagdad of using chemical weapons and said Iraqi troops had started to destroy Pejuwan with explosives, planning to blame its destruction on Iran.

Ciskei regime accused

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

A black trade union leader claimed yesterday that police in the Ciskei homeland have orders to shoot him on sight.

Mr Thozamile Gwethwa, president of the South African Allied Workers Union, which has been banned and harassed by the Ciskei Government of President Lennox Sebe, made a surprise appearance at a press conference in Johannesburg organized by the newly formed United Democratic Front anti-apartheid movement.

He said that, although he left

the Ciskei territory more than a month ago, "the possibility is not remote that I will be held in South Africa and handed over to the Ciskei security police."

He said the South African Government was directly responsible for unrest in Ciskei and that his union held it fully responsible "for each and every atrocity".

Mr Gwethwa has been detained nine times by the Ciskei and South African security police, but each time he has been released.

Anti-martial law protest flares in Lahore

From Our Correspondent Islamabad

Big demonstrations against Pakistan's martial law regime have been staged this week in Lahore, the Punjab provincial capital, for the first time in six years.

The clash between police and demonstrators, who were mainly railway workers demanding higher wages and an end to martial law, is said to have inflicted injuries on both sides. About 50 protesters were arrested.

The police are said to have charged with lathis and used teargas shells to disperse crowds who attacked public transport and street lamps after the main demonstration.

Meanwhile, security arrangements in Islamabad have been tightened on an unprecedented scale.

Nato forum likely to cut nuclear arsenal

From John Best
Montebello, Quebec

Nato defence ministers began a two-day meeting here yesterday that was expected to culminate in a decision to reduce substantially the alliance's arsenal of nuclear weapons in Europe.

The 14-country Nuclear Planning Group was also expected to reaffirm Nato's determination to start deploying new US intermediate-range missiles in Europe within a month or so.

Canadian officials who briefed reporters in this village, midway between Ottawa and Montreal, confirmed that a reduction in Nato's nuclear stockpile could be anticipated. They declined to go into detail.

There have been reports that at least 1,500 of the 6,000 short-range weapons which Nato has deployed in Europe will be retired. They include nuclear mines, artillery shells, bombs and anti-aircraft missiles.

Diplomats said that the Soviet leadership was gratified that President Reagan had himself turned the spotlight on American "aggression" at a time when the arms talks had reached a critical stage. "The Russians are hoping that instead of expressing mistrust of Russia in the wake of the airliner crisis, West Europeans will now say they do not trust America enough to allow the deployment of cruise and

missiles which Nato plans to begin deploying.

The feeling among everybody is that nuclear weapons are dangerous and that we shouldn't have any more than we need. . . . The peace movement are not the only ones who would like to get the number down. Everybody would."

Officials brushed aside President Andropov's warning about the consequences of a go-ahead on cruise and Pershing 2 deployment. Mr Andropov said on Wednesday that if deployment were carried out, the Soviet Union would quit the talks in Geneva on reducing intermediate-range missiles.

A Canadian source said: "I don't think that (Mr Andropov's statement) will have much effect on decisions taken here in the next few days."

The Soviet Union has about 1,000 medium-range warheads capable of striking West Europe. The only comparable land-based missiles on the Western side belong to the French and they do not take part in Nato's integrated-planning structure.

"Deployment of the cruise and Pershing will begin to redress the balance," the source said.

● NEW YORK: Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, yesterday outlined British policy on disarmament and nuclear arms control before the UN disarmament committee (Zoriana Pisaryskiy writes).

He reiterated the Government's objections to a nuclear freeze and warned against an approach which opted for an appearance of disarmament rather than a true defence against war, with substantive and verifiable agreements.

Leading article, page 11

Kremlin counts on anti-US mood growing in Europe

From Richard Owen
Moscow

The Soviet leadership is counting on the invasion of Grenada to increase anti-American feeling in West Europe and sway public opinion against the deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles.

Diplomats said that, although the two issues were not directly connected, the widespread disapproval of American actions had come at a "perfect time" for the Soviet Union.

Sources said that the statement by President Andropov published in *Pravda* yesterday was part of a carefully timed Soviet campaign to delay the Nato deployments. Mr Andropov

had said that continuation of the present Geneva talks would be impossible if the deployments went ahead, but he also made some minor concessions.

Diplomats said that the Soviet leadership was gratified that President Reagan had himself turned the spotlight on American "aggression" at a time when the arms talks had reached a critical stage. "The Russians are hoping that instead of expressing mistrust of Russia in the wake of the airliner crisis, West Europeans will now say they do not trust America enough to allow the deployment of cruise and

missiles which Nato plans to begin deploying.

The feeling among everybody is that nuclear weapons are dangerous and that we shouldn't have any more than we need. . . . The peace movement are not the only ones who would like to get the number down. Everybody would."

Officials brushed aside President Andropov's warning about the consequences of a go-ahead on cruise and Pershing 2 deployment. Mr Andropov

said on Wednesday that if deployment were carried out, the Soviet Union would quit the talks in Geneva on reducing intermediate-range missiles.

That is one way of looking at the referendum on the Government's new constitution. Yet, irrelevant as the whole exercise may be to outsiders, it has been preceded by one of the bitterest political debates in South African history, which has shattered traditional loyalties and created new alliances.

For the first time in more than a quarter of a century the ruling National Party (NP) may not be able to win support of a majority of Afrikaners, who account for 60 per cent of the white electorate and have been the main source of the party's strength since it came to power in 1948.

If that proves to be the case, Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, will need to carry with him at least 60 per cent of the generally more liberal English-speaking community if he is to secure even a narrow majority for what he claims would promote "healthy power-sharing" between the races. Mr Botha has said that a majority of only one vote would be enough, but obviously he would prefer a more ringing endorsement.

Deployment of the cruise and Pershing will begin to redress the balance," the source said.

● NEW YORK: Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, yesterday outlined British policy on disarmament and nuclear arms control before the UN disarmament committee (Zoriana Pisaryskiy writes).

He reiterated the Government's objections to a nuclear freeze and warned against an approach which opted for an appearance of disarmament rather than a true defence against war, with substantive and verifiable agreements.

Leading article, page 11

Afrikaners woo English voters

Michael Hornsby, Southern Africa Correspondent, in this second article, reports from Johannesburg on the division of opinion on the new constitution.

Next Wednesday about 2.7 million white South African voters will be asked to approve a slightly modified version of the apartheid system which condemns 24 million of their non-white compatriots to a status that at best is second-class citizenship and at worst is institutionalized servitude.

That is one way of looking at the referendum on the Government's new constitution. Yet, irrelevant as the whole exercise may be to outsiders, it has been preceded by one of the bitterest political debates in South African history, which has shattered traditional loyalties and created new alliances.

In the eyes of the PFP, however, Mr Botha's reforms would reinforce segregation by enshrining apartheid even more deeply in the country's constitution, would create racial tension between the voiceless black masses and the newly privileged Coloureds and Indians and undercut moderate black leaders, such as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of the Zulus.

Although led by a liberal Afrikaner, the personable Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, the PFP's support is mainly urban and in vain. About half a dozen English-language newspapers, including *Sunday Times* and the two main financial weeklies, have urged a "Yes", while the liberal *Rand Daily Mail* and *The Cape Times* have backed the PFP's "No". Johannesburg's main evening newspaper, *The Star*, favours abstention.

Among "Yes"-inclined opinion in general, both Afrikaners and English, there are those who find some genuine reformist potential in the new constitution, and others who quite cynically view it as an ingenious device for coopting Coloureds and Indians as junior allies of the whites.

The best guess is that up to two-thirds of both Coloureds and Indians (whose views are not being tested in the referendum) wholly reject, or have grave reservations about, the proposed reforms, which, as the Government sharply reminded them last week, will leave intact the central features of apartheid, such as racially separate residential areas.

The most challenging rebuff to the new constitution was the launching in August of the United Democratic Front (UDF), which with a claimed following of more than 400 political, cultural, sports and community groups across the country, is the most important all-race anti-government movement in 30 years. Its political goals are essentially the same as those of the underground African National Congress.

Concluded

Whites split in bitter fight

SOUTH AFRICA'S REFERENDUM

Part 2

The CP and the HNP abhor the new constitution as a fatal concession to racial integration. In their view, Coloureds and Indians should be kept out of white political structures entirely and allocated separate territories similar to the tribal homelands already set aside for blacks.

In the eyes of the PFP, however, Mr Botha's reforms would reinforce segregation by enshrining apartheid even more deeply in the country's constitution, would create racial tension between the voiceless black masses and the newly privileged Coloureds and Indians and undercut moderate black leaders, such as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of the Zulus.

Although led by a liberal Afrikaner, the personable Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, the PFP's support is mainly urban and in vain. About half a dozen English-language newspapers, including *Sunday Times* and the two main financial weeklies, have urged a "Yes", while the liberal *Rand Daily Mail* and *The Cape Times* have backed the PFP's "No". Johannesburg's main evening newspaper, *The Star*, favours abstention.

Among "Yes"-inclined opinion in general, both Afrikaners and English, there are those who find some genuine reformist potential in the new constitution, and others who quite cynically view it as an ingenious device for coopting Coloureds and Indians as junior allies of the whites.

The best guess is that up to two-thirds of both Coloureds and Indians (whose views are not being tested in the referendum) wholly reject, or have grave reservations about, the proposed reforms, which, as the Government sharply reminded them last week, will leave intact the central features of apartheid, such as racially separate residential areas.

The most challenging rebuff to the new constitution was the launching in August of the United Democratic Front (UDF), which with a claimed following of more than 400 political, cultural, sports and community groups across the country, is the most important all-race anti-government movement in 30 years. Its political goals are essentially the same as those of the underground African National Congress.

Concluded

Canberra toughens policy on S African sport

Tony Dubbin
Melbourne

Australia has tightened its policy on sporting contacts with South Africa making a distinction between amateur and professional sportsmen seeking to compete in Australia.

Under the revised policy announced on Wednesday by Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, individual amateur South African sportsmen and women wanting to come to Australia to compete will

normally be refused entry, while individual professionals will be allowed in.

The reasoning behind this is that amateurs usually, according to Mr Hayden, represent their country, while professionals do not. The ban on teams from the Republic will remain.

Mr Hayden said it was presumed, unless otherwise proved, that amateurs would be representative of their country. If it could be proved otherwise,

The decision means that

Argentine Radicals flock to giant rally

From Andrew Thompson
Buenos Aires

Senior Raul Alfonsin, Argentina's Radical Party presidential contender, addressed one of the biggest political rallies in the country's postwar history on Wednesday night.

More than 800,000 supporters filled the centre of Buenos Aires to listen to an impassioned speech by Señor Alfonsin and other party members. The success of the rally - party officials had been expecting a turnout of about 300,000 - showed that the presidential race, which culminated at the polls on Sunday, was still wide open.

The Peronists are due to hold a similar rally today and face strong psychological pressure to at least equal the radicals in numbers.

The jubilant Radical Party crowds crammed into the streets around the obelisk on the 9 de Julio Avenue, chanting slogans and waving flags. From the improvised rostrum made out of scaffolding, it was impossible to see where the crowds ended; the columns stretched back into the distance.

The speeches were marked by a strong anti-military sentiment, coupled with open challenges to the traditional electoral hegemony of the Peronists. The need for peace in international relations was also heavily emphasized.

Referring to the Falklands conflict with Britain, Señor Victor Martinez, the Radical Party's vice-presidential candidate, said that if the party gained power "we

THE ARTS

Theatre

Torment of the spy next door

Pack of Lies

Lyric

Bob and Barbara are a nondescript middle-aged couple leading an uninspiring life in Ruislip with hardly a care in the world when – out of the blue – they are visited by a gentleman from Whitehall who informs them that their neighbours may be harbouring a Russian spy, and that he requires their front bedroom as a surveillance post.

Bob overrides Barbara's objections and agrees; and, sure enough, the wanted man is observed leaving the house of their two best friends, Peter and Helen. In due course, the authorities move in and mop up the nest of traitors. The whole operation goes like clockwork, except that, unfortunately, Barbara then dies of a heart attack.

There are hardly any other events, much less any melodrama, and we never get to see the wanted man. Though perhaps this is unnecessary, as he is named as Gordon Lonsdale; and (as readers of last Friday's paper will know) Hugh Whitemore's play is based on the memories of the Ruislip survivors.

In the circumstances, it would be impertinent for any playwright to exploit such material as an imaginative launching pad. Why, then, present it as a play at all?

The answer, conclusively justified in *Pack of Lies*, is that the very banality of the story gives it a moral force beyond the scope of the most sensational plot.

As we first see them, the Ruislip couple exemplify British private life. Michael Williams and Judi Dench take great care not to make fun of them.

Two Can Play

Arts

Husband and wife lie asleep, to a steady crescendo of distant machine-gun fire. "Sound like Jamaica", murmured my neighbour wryly. Food is unobtainable and a man cannot even bury his own father without sudden fusillades, the coffin getting dropped on him and no end of farce. That settles it: Jim and Gloria will follow their children as illegal American immigrants, with him imagining he is doing all the planning and her taking the first plunge. She returns three weeks later, having survived infinite difficulties, with a new awareness of

her own worth; and her unthinking macho husband finds his stance of superiority will no more.

In Trevor Rhone's *Two Can Play*, directed by Anton Philips, the Black Theatre Season have come up with a little classic of *Educating Rita* stature: funny, serious, rich and hue. I am only sorry that language problems may prevent it from reaching such a wide audience. Though rooted in one time and place, these two become universal figures.

He is childish, conceited, lazy, impractical; but except for one very nasty moment when cornered, he never ceases to be lovable, or to be a comic character. She quietly buys black-market cigarettes as an

investment; a smoke for himself costs him a dollar, but when he has it he is cock of the walk. She does everything quietly – everything, that is, except singing her thanks to the Lord for each success which gets the full treatment.

Though young for the part, the tall, beautiful Corinne Skinner-Carter is the right foil for Alister Bain's poly-poly Jim.

He overdoes the physical business sometimes but the character is perfect: applying double standards with outraged innocence, settling woefully in mid-bed during grass-widowerhood but scarcely bothering with a welcome back, finally learning unselfishness the hard way and learning to love it.

Anthony Masters

Dance

Jones & Zane

Riverside

The American team of Bill T. Jones and Arnie Zane are the only dancers from overseas to have appeared in three successive Dance Umbrella festivals. Their popularity springs, I think, largely from the unusual play of personality in their performances. Setting Zane's stocky little body and driving energy against Jones's big, loose physique and easy manner makes a relationship which, combined with their obvious affection for each other, makes a duet like *Rotary Action* emotionally as well as kinetically interesting.

This year they have brought a company with them: three women whose physical types and dance styles are as varied as their own. But the effect seems to me to be dilution rather than expansion. Jones (who can choreograph well for others, as his *Ah, break it!* for Werkstatt-Dans showed) has made a set of *Brahms Dances* mainly for them, with some interventions by himself, which makes allusive use of many dance idioms to entertain but ultimately rather diffuse effect.

In *Shared Distance*, Jones develops movement related to a solo he danced here last year, this time into a duet with Julie West, whose circus-number skills permit effects of one body bouncing off another that are mechanically as exciting, or perhaps even more so, as anything the Jones-Zane combination can achieve, but without the chemistry to transmute dance technique into theatrical tension. Zane has also reworked an old piece, *Continuous Relay*, with entries by Rhonda Moore and Ellen Van Schuylenburgh providing a more complex pattern around his dynamic-like repeated activities. It works quite well, but lacks the exactness of parallel and elegant economy of variation that Jones formerly provided.

I do not want to sound too discouraging, since this programme was the most enjoyable I have yet seen in this year's Umbrella. But the team of Jones and Zane is so much more than the sum of its parts that I hope the pure original version of it is something to continue looking forward to, not just a memory.

John Percival

HOROLOGY ISSUE

The development of the longcase clock; Vietnamese regulators of the Biedermeier period; the origins of the barograph.

Hunting weapons

Leslie Southwick discusses hunting weapons and their decoration.

Wooden tea caddies

The attractive boxes that once formed part of the tea-drinking ritual in England.

COLLECTORS GUIDE

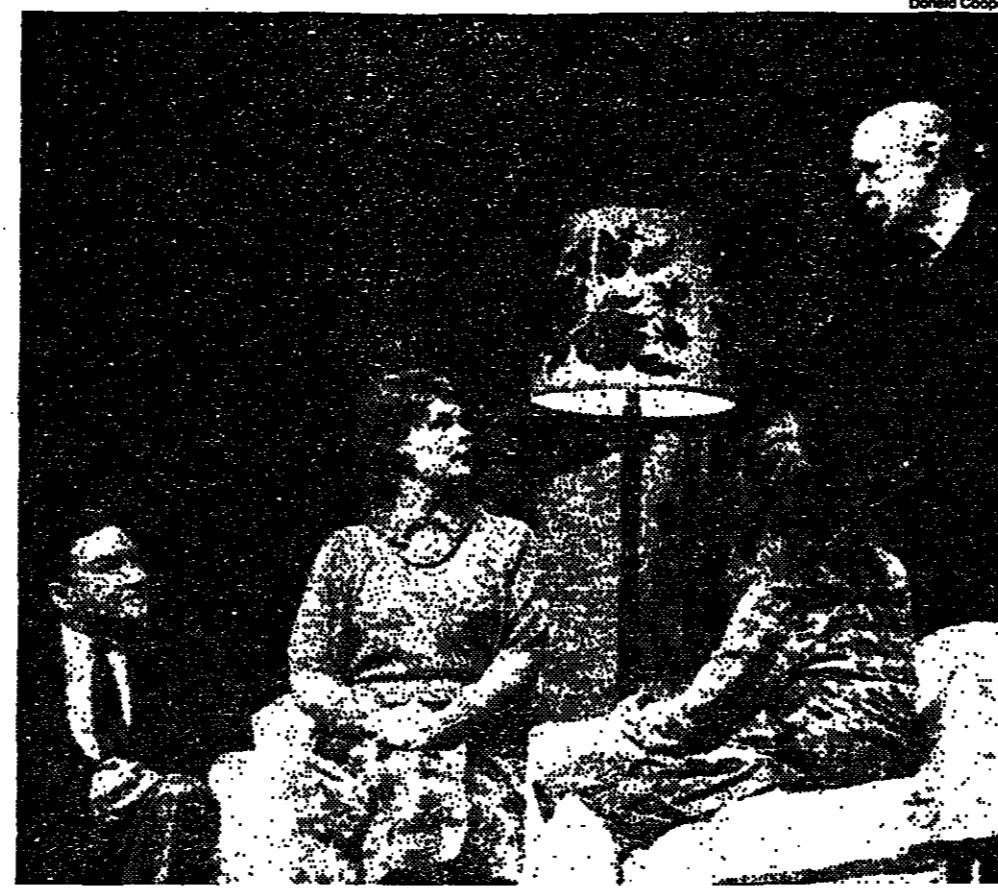
The Antique Dealer & COLLECTORS GUIDE

Incorporating Art & Antiques NOVEMBER ISSUE OUT NOW

BETRAYAL
in SAM SPIEGEL'S production of HAROLD PINTER'S
Directed by DAVID JONES

Jeremy Irons, Ben Kingsley,
Patricia Hodge
are all superb." Financial Times.
"immaculate... witty... a pleasure." Sunday Times.
"mesmeric game of sexual cat and mouse." Mail on Sunday

CURZON Cinema, 100 Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1
Tel: 01-580 4993/5731/5732



Unshakably deferential:
Richard Vernon (right) with
Judi Dench and Michael
Williams

It is also she who speaks the play's epitaph on what Stewart and his kind have done to families such as hers. "Why should he bother about us? We're the kind of people who stand in queues and don't answer back."

Even with the assistance of Ralph Koltai's set, which presents a part-transplant naturalistic interior against a tactical map, Clifford Williams' production does not overcome the awkwardness of the solo narrative scenes. But this is a small imperfection in a play whose tone and values are otherwise so exactly judged.

Irving Wardle

investment; a smoke for himself costs him a dollar, but when he has it he is cock of the walk. She does everything quietly – everything, that is, except singing her thanks to the Lord for each success which gets the full treatment.

Though young for the part, the tall, beautiful Corinne Skinner-Carter is the right foil for Alister Bain's poly-poly Jim. He overdoes the physical business sometimes but the character is perfect: applying double standards with outraged innocence, settling woefully in mid-bed during grass-widowerhood but scarcely bothering with a welcome back, finally learning unselfishness the hard way and learning to love it.

Anthony Masters

CBO/Shostakovich

Barbican

The subject of Shostakovich's Eighth Symphony is war, or more specifically the futility of it. It still seems extraordinary that such a statement should have followed so hard on the heels of the grossly patriotic "Leningrad" Symphony – unless that work was really intended as an enormous gesture of cynicism rather than a stirring if necessary piece of propaganda.

Either way, the Eighth, given on Wednesday by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra conducted by the composer's son, Maxim, represents a return to a level of self-honesty absent in Shostakovich's work in this genre since the Fourth Symphony. Here the orchestra in Prokofiev's First Piano Concerto, music which does nothing except display the soloist's technical brilliance and the youthful composer's mastery of form. Despite some occasional rough edges in the ensemble, the work sparkled dutifully.

Paul Griffiths

Concerts

RPO/Groves

Festival Hall/Radio 3

a long way, and Havergal Brian, whose compact Symphony No 22 obliges an awful lot to go nowhere at all.

This was billed as the first time anything by Brian had hit the walls of our premier concert hall, but one scarcely needs such reminders of the composer's isolation. Like most neglected music, Brian's speaks least of all when possible when a composer nearing 90 writes a piece for large orchestra in a world that has shown little interest in his work for half a century. To perform the score at all is, therefore, contrary to its meaning, which may be why it was so hard on this occasion to fathom the main movement of fury crossed with yearning, or the march-time interlude that curiously combines features of scherzo and pastoral.

Earlier in the evening we had heard from another aged composer, Jean Langlais, who belied his frail, blind appearance with organ-playing of strident colour, bold contrasts and choppy rhythms, fiercely intolerant of being merely pleasant. Bach and Franck were dispatched with equal severity; then, M Langlais was joined by Caroline Shuster in his own *Double fantaisie*, a combat of Messiaen's with older modalities. The recital ended with an improvisation on a theme submitted by Nicholas Danby, one well made, one would have thought, to support a deeper inquiry than this robust decorative rhapsody.

Paul Griffiths

find circumstance to justify it. That, anyhow, is one way of explaining the humanistic Nielsen-esque finale, which arrives almost ice-cold after the pessimism and screaming agonies of the epic first movement and the Mahlerian sinister innocence of the two Scherzos.

In such personal and contradictory music, it obviously helps to have a close relative of the composer in command, and Maxim Shostakovich's direction encouraged the CBSO to consolidate their reputation as the best of our regional orchestras. The strings were always alert and secure while the wind and brass handled solo quiet counterpoint and harsh outbursts with marvellous flexibility.

John Lill earlier joined the orchestra in Prokofiev's First Piano Concerto, music which does nothing except display the soloist's technical brilliance and the youthful composer's mastery of form. Despite some occasional rough edges in the ensemble, the work sparkled dutifully.

Rather surprisingly, the outcome is neither tragic nor optimistic. Instead Shostakovich takes the view that, however much man may condemn war, he will always

condemn war, he will always

Stephen Pettitt

Television

Cruising into controversy

If you go down in the woods today or, at any rate, quite soon, you might see something like the 24-vehicle convoy Thames's TV Eye assembled to simulate the Cruise missile paraphernalia. TV Eye drove theirs from Greenham Common to gauge reaction from people who are likely to be the first to see the real thing. It was an educational piece of television initiative, produced by Linda McDougall and presented by Peter Prendegast, accompanied by a simple man's guide to this putative defender of our freedom.

Each convoy carries four missiles, each with the destructive power as Mr Denis Healey went into the woods to say to ten Hiroshima. He thought it militarily useless, certain to increase our vulnerability, an impediment to disarmament and not good for Nato. Mr Francis Pym was also to be seen in the woods last night. He was in favour. Cruise, he said, would plug a gap in Nato's deterrent capacity.

I do not want to sound too discouraging, since this programme was the most enjoyable I have yet seen in this year's Umbrella. But the team of Jones and Zane is so much more than the sum of its parts that I hope the pure original version of it is something to continue looking forward to, not just a memory.

John Percival

Donald Cooper

Cinema

Ozu's affectionate magnificence

Tokyo Story (U)

Gate Notting Hill

The Colour of Pomegranates (U)

Camden Plaza

Yasujiro Ozu, unknown in the West until the very last years of his career, was one of the greatest artists that the cinema has produced. This is a moment of Ozu anniversaries December 12 is the eightieth anniversary of his birth and the twentieth of his death; and it is just 30 years since he completed *Tokyo Story*, which is now reissued in a new and newly subtitled print.

Tokyo Story may well be his finest film – though Ozu was always making the same film, at least in the last two decades of his working life. He was one of those artists – more often encountered in other arts than in the cinema – who constantly rework the same material and the same theme. His later films are invariably about the family, parents and children, the weakening and eventual severing of the emotional links that have held them together, the loneliness that often results; and the acceptance, resignation and fortitude with which life must be faced.

Invariably his characters belong to a modestly prosperous middle class (and this often provides radical cineastes and critics with the opportunity to talk only about the banal arrangements of their days, about their most ordinary feelings and (endlessly) about the weather, Ozu scripts are regarded and read as literature in Japan. Ozu's deceptively artless dialogue, like his visual observation of his people, has a singular way of revealing to us the most intimate exchanges of the different films.

Ozu illustrates the paradox that very often it is in the most local and particular things that an artist discovers the universal. In this his studies of middle-class life irresistibly attract comparisons with Chekhov and Jane Austen. Ozu has traditionally been regarded, at home and abroad, as the most Japanese of directors, yet he is also the most universal and accessible. His concerns and his attitudes, it is true, belong very much to his own race and culture; and critics of his work have often been impelled to refer to haiku, to Zen Buddhism (much in vogue in the West at the time of the first discovery of Ozu).

Such references are appropriate and helpful; but access to Ozu does not at all depend on them. Ozu was above all concerned with those essences of character which are the same for every race and culture.

That is why he mistrusted formal plots, which he felt force and restrict character; and why the stories of his films are motivated only by the actions and inconsistencies of human beings. This is why, when we return to *Tokyo Story*, after whatever interval, all the characters – even people glimpsed only momentarily – remain as familiar as old friends. The people in last week's Hollywood melodrama have already disappeared into mist; but Ozu's people stay vivid in the memory, thirty years after. Seeing the film again is in a very actual sense a reunion.

What happens in the film could hardly be simpler. An old couple travel from their remote provincial town to Tokyo to visit their grown-up children. The children are in their way genuinely pleased to see their parents, but they have their own lives to live; and the old folk are in the way. They are farmed off to a spa. There is mutual relief.

Stephen Pettitt

Cinema

Facing a lonely future: Setsuko Hara and Chishu Ryu as daughter and father in *Tokyo Story*

Facing a lonely future: Setsuko Hara and Chishu Ryu as daughter and father in *Tokyo Story*

when they decide to go home early. On the journey back, the old lady is taken ill. The children dutifully troop to her deathbed. After the funeral they take the train back to Tokyo, leaving the old man to face the lonely future with his youngest unmarried daughter.

revealed to the West with his monumental *Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors*; and now, bit by bit, his extraordinary *The Colour of Pomegranates* is being meted out to us. It was finished 14 years ago, but promptly suppressed by the Soviet authorities on the grounds that it is obscure (which it is), but clearly much more because of its fierce underlying nationalist sentiment, anathema in the Union of Socialist Republics.

The director himself was arraigned on dubious charges. Only now, after four and a half years of prison and another five of inactivity and surveillance, is he rumoured to be at work again.

A year or so ago a pirated and disastrously poor print of the film was shown in London, and I reviewed it at length. Now the Soviet authorities have so far relented as to make a perfect colour print available for export; it is this that is to be shown at the Camden Plaza. It is still however in the same truncated version edited by another Soviet director, Sergei Yutkevitch (more than half a century ago, ironically enough, an avant-gardist himself), lacking a couple of sequences.

Even incomplete, this new version finally conveys the full splendour of Paradjanov's visual creation, and his intentions in telling the story of Armenia's national poet, Sayan Nova, in hieratic moving tableaux, a dynamic equivalent to the ancient manuscript illuminations which figure prominently in the film. Paradjanov's vision is like no one else's. Its suppression is one of the long succession of tragedies in the history of Soviet cinema.

David Robinson

OPENS NOV 3 at 7.00

Reduced Price Previews Nov 1 & 2

HAYLEY MILLS

SIMON WARD

and PETER ADAMSON

Dial M for Murder

By FREDERICK KNOTT

Directed by ALAN DAVIS

Vaudeville Theatre

Evenings 8.0 Matinees Wed 2.45 Sat 5.00

BOX OFFICE 01-836 9988 GROUP SALES 01-930 6123

NEXT WEEK AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE

31 October to 5 November

Olivier: Low price previews Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri 7.45, Tues, Sat 3.00 & 7.15	Lytton: Mon, Wed, Thurs, Fri 7.45, Tues, Sat 3.00 & 7.45

<tbl

SPECTRUM

Clive Aslet on the journey of a lifetime for some of the world's priceless paintings

The great moving picture show

In a few days' time, an air-conditioned vehicle will be pulling out of the little Czech village of Kroměříž, near Brno, to make its way slowly across Europe to London. In Royal Academy circles, it is known as the "ice cream van". It is more like an art historical ambulance. Inside, two museum curators will nurse a large oil painting, crated and stabilized by means of wall and ceiling straps. They will, between them, never let the patient out of their sight. They will tend it at the slightest jolt. According to Professor John Steer of Birkbeck College, London, it is without question the single most important and valuable painting in Czechoslovakia.

The work is Titian's peculiarly grisly masterpiece *"The Flaying of Marsyas"*. The unfortunate lama, his panpipes having been no match for Apollo's lyre, is shown strung up by his heels, being skinned like a rabbit. In the seventeenth century, it was in the Arundel collection. Later, however, it was acquired in a lottery by the Bishop of Olomouc, who put it in his palace at Kroměříž. It has stayed there ever since - remote, difficult to reach, little visited even by scholars. Its loan to the Academy for *The Genius of Venice 1500-1600* exhibition opening on November 25 is a major coup for the organizers. It emphasizes that this is about as important a show of Renaissance art, perhaps of art of any period, as Britain can hope to see again, given the very stringent restrictions now widely imposed on moving paintings on wood.

With its theme as the art of Venice and the Veneto in the sixteenth century, *The Genius of Venice* invites comparison with the Royal Academy's great 1930 exhibition of Italian art from 1200 to 1900. Astoundingly, this brought paintings such as Giorgione's *The Tempest* and Botticelli's *Birth of Venus* to Piccadilly, displaying them to an awed public that was less familiar with foreign travel than it would be today. To say that it is highly unlikely that that exhibition could be repeated now is an understatement. The notion of more than 900 paintings crowded on to the walls of Burlington House, often one above the other in tiers, would dismay modern gallery personnel. And even in the less conservation-conscious 1930s the exhibition was only possible because Mussolini saw it virtually as his personal gift. Art historians were overridden by Il Duce. For a time it seemed that the risks had indeed been foolhardy, when the liner bearing many of the paintings was caught in freakishly dirty weather and *The Times* published daily bulletins on its progress. "Nowadays", says Professor Steer, "nobody would dream of letting Giorgione's *Tempest* move 100 yards, much less out of the country."

Fears about moving works of art were recently reinforced by a conference of museum directors that took place last autumn in Florence. This followed the storm of consternation, swelled by Signor Giulio Argan, at one time the communist mayor of Rome, who is himself an art historian, that followed the *Treasures from the Vatican* exhibition in the United States. It was widely felt that the Vatican had been far too cavalier in sending fragile works of art that were in any case, Signor Argan argued, as much the patrimony of Rome as of the Church.



Piombo's "Judgement of Solomon": the genesis of an extravaganza

The Florence conference led to international agreement that works on panel, subject to damage through expansion and contraction, should never be permitted to travel. The embargo affects nearly all easel paintings before 1500. If a blockbuster exhibition of the early Renaissance is therefore ruled out, one celebrating the great age of Venetian art - painters such as Titian and Tintoretto having worked largely on canvas - surely offers the richest theme left.

Not that this was quite the thinking behind the show. Its genesis lies more in the cleaning and restoration, now partly complete, of Sebastiano del Piombo's *Judgment of Solomon* from Kingston Lacy, Dorset. For many years this was the home of a recluse and not easy to visit, but recently it was bequeathed to the National Trust. Obtaining this important, little-seen painting inspired the Italian authorities to enthusiastically support the exhibition. As well as the Brera in Milan and the Accademia in Venice, the splendid civic museum of Bassano del Grappa - home both of the Italian spirit grappa and the painter Jacopo Bassano - has been especially generous. Gallery Eight at Burlington House will be devoted to Bassano, best known for his rustic nativity scenes, often executed with a drama and naturalism that prefigured Caravaggio. Another room will go to Lorenzo Lotto, a favourite artist of Berenson, who is now thought almost conclusively to have been born in Venice, although he later worked in the Marches. Scholars look forward keenly to this collection of his art as his altarpieces are often scattered in small, inaccessible villages. A notable success was obtaining Veronese's last painting from Venice itself, the altarpiece *San Pantaleone Healing a Child* from the Church of San Pantaleon. Its subject appealed to a people always fearful of plague. But now the painting is difficult to see in

situ, the altar for which it was conceived having been destroyed when the church was rebuilt in the seventeenth century. The work has been restored for the exhibition by the aptly named Signor Ottorino Nonfamale of Bologna.

But only about a third of the exhibition will come from Italy and it is often works now outside the country of origin that form the surprises. As Norman Rosenthal, Exhibitions Secretary at the Academy, says: "The object of an exhibition is to reveal the unknown to people." A large number of canvases will be coming from the

required to remove it. Its attribution to Tintoretto was only firmly made three years ago. Before that it had been thought a replica.

The choice of pictures for the Academy by Charles Hope of the Warburg Institute has enabled some long-separated companions to be reunited. Thus from Brazil, Titian's portrait of Cristoforo Madruzzo, an influential figure in the Council of Trent, will be hung with the National Gallery of Washington's Moroni of his nephew, Gian Lodovico Madruzzo. The Strasborg *Cephalus and Procris* by Veronese will be seen with the same artist's *Venus and Adonis* from the Prado. When the latter was restored for the exhibition, it was found that the top half was a later addition and may be removed.

In the sculpture section (Venetian sculpture will be shown, to have been more plentiful than usually thought), two bronzes by Riccio of a Satyr and Sylph have been joined in an erotic before and after. The before, of 1507-1516 and from the Victoria & Albert Museum, shows the two creatures canoodling side by side. Its companion, the after, or perhaps one should say the during, comes from Ecouch in France and was one of Riccio's last works, having been executed after the erotic engravings published by Marcantonio Raimondi in 1524. Showing satyr and sylph in an ambitious love-making position, it has only recently been rescued from a back room in the Musée de Cluny, where it had been consigned by a prudish nineteenth-century curator.

The difficulties of coordination an exhibition like this are considerable. "We have 420 characters coming from different parts of the globe," says Rosenthal. "They all have to arrive at more or less the same time. It's like a battle." Transport is also expensive and can be an open-ended liability:

To break even, the Academy will need to attract 3,000 visitors a day

Prado, and the Hermitage is lending two works in return for Van Dycks from the National Portrait Gallery that have gone to the Soviet Union. They are a Lotto double portrait and "Perseus Armed by Mercury and Minerva" by that painter of bizarre mythologies, Paris Bordone.

One of the most difficult works to transport will be, curiously, from Britain. Tintoretto's 16ft-wide canvas of *Christ Washing the Feet of His Disciples* belongs to the chapter of Newcastle upon Tyne cathedral but is on permanent loan to the Shipley Art Gallery, Gateshead. There it has been built into a wall so that a crane will be

needed to move him. The difficulties of coordination an exhibition like this are considerable. "We have 420 characters coming from different parts of the globe," says Rosenthal. "They all have to arrive at more or less the same time. It's like a battle." Transport is also expensive and can be an open-ended liability:

This is the rain that kills

Tony Samstag describes how acid pollution is no respecter of national boundaries

Mrs Ekedal is recovering from her heart attack, if that is what it was. It certainly came as a shock at the time.

She is a fine figure of a woman in late middle age, who with her husband could easily have posed for a painting that would have had to be called "Norwegian Gothic". She was standing, appropriately, in the rain, her voice raised against the torrent of rushing water that feeds the Tovdal river in southern Norway where the Ekedals farm about seven square miles, mostly timber. When they settled there 16 years ago the waters teemed with fish, which they used to catch on their own lakes for dinner, and which now cost hundreds of pounds a year to buy.

"We are scared," Mrs Ekedal was saying. "With fish dying, what's going to die next?" Moments later she was flat on the ground, gasping convulsively like any one of those salmon or brown trout in its death agonies. It is only a slight exaggeration to say that Mrs Ekedal, too, had been poisoned by acid rain.

The phrase "acid rain" was almost certainly coined by a British scientist in a book published in 1872. It took exactly a century for the United Nations Conference on the Environment in Stockholm to give the phrase international currency. Sweden had agreed to host the conference to create a forum for its complaints that its lakes and rivers were falling victim to other countries' airborne wastes.

The Swedes have maintained that initial propaganda lead, with the Norwegians trying harder of late as number two, and the Germans close to despair over the fate of their forests. The Norwegian case is especially poignant: sport fishing in particular is a national passion, bound up in a romantic love of nature verging on mysticism and running deeper, if anything, than their Nordic neighbours. Perhaps 80 per cent of the thousands of lakes in

three southern counties are devoid of fish life, the Norwegians claim, because of acidification.

It is not only fish that are affected. The Ekedals have had to increase the use of lime in their fields over the years to keep grass production at an acceptable level; they are using a tonne per hectare now, and are planning to increase it again. Bird life on their farm, which used to abound, has dwindled noticeably, and the German experience of diebacks over vast acreages of forest has prompted them to look anxiously to their trees.

Any schoolboy in a laboratory can reproduce the chemistry that causes acid rain. Sulphur and nitrogen oxides - waste products of burning fossil fuels, change in the presence of sunlight into dilute sulphuric and nitric acids. Strictly speaking, the process is known as "acidification"; once the pollution has fallen, whether as rain, snow, mist or fine dust particles, a series of chemical reactions continues in water, soil, rock and the living things that depend on them.

European industry emits about 33 million tonnes of sulphur alone annually, half the world's total; the British contribution is thought to be higher than that of any European country except Russia, and the Scandinavians argue that much of it is blown by the way the prevailing winds.

The British response to a decade of polite but persistent nagging on the subject came earlier last month when the Royal Society announced a five-year, £5m study, financed by the Central Electricity Generating Board and the National Coal Board, into "the causes of acidification of surface waters in affected areas of Norway and Sweden".

While insisting that the sponsors of the study would not attempt to influence its results, Sir Walter Marshall, chairman of the CECB, said: "For those who argue for action now and research later, I would simply point out that to achieve the threefold reduction in sulphur dioxide emissions from the UK that has been called for would entail a very high capital cost -

probably in excess of £4,000m - and a continuing cost equivalent to about £700m each year thereafter." Scandinavian reaction was as caustic as it was swift. "Rediscovering the wheel", snapped one Norwegian scientist.

Acid rain could almost be taken as a short-hand expression for air pollution generally, so wide-ranging are its effects suspected to be.

Crumbling buildings, corroding industrial plant, even railway tracks are thought to be victims of the process. The Germans are said to be expecting a catastrophe within the next year or two as concrete structures weakened by acidification begin to collapse.

From the Scandinavian point of view, the irony is that it is all but invisible, and its effects even more so. Acidified lakes and rivers gleam in the rare Norwegian sunshine with a purity seldom seen outside a Walt Disney film. It is after all, living things that clutter the shoreline and turn the water less than crystalline; here there is nothing so unsightly as life shielding the observer from the elements that made him.



probably in excess of £4,000m - and a continuing cost equivalent to about £700m each year thereafter."

Scandinavian reaction was as caustic as it was swift. "Rediscovering the wheel", snapped one Norwegian scientist.

Acid rain could almost be taken as a short-hand expression for air pollution generally, so wide-ranging are its effects suspected to be. Crumbling buildings, corroding industrial plant, even railway tracks are thought to be victims of the process. The Germans are said to be expecting a catastrophe within the next year or two as concrete structures weakened by acidification begin to collapse.

From the Scandinavian point of view, the irony is that it is all but invisible, and its effects even more so. Acidified lakes and rivers gleam in the rare Norwegian sunshine with a purity seldom seen outside a Walt Disney film. It is after all, living things that clutter the shoreline and turn the water less than crystalline; here there is nothing so unsightly as life shielding the observer from the elements that made him.

moreover...
Miles Kington

On the Alligator trail

Louisiana
"Unlawful to litter the Highway", say the strict signs along the Louisiana roads. They could make a fortune out of fining the sugar industry then, because this time of year the highway is littered with sugar canes fallen from the huge farm trucks as the two-month-long sugar harvest begins. Some places it's so thick you seem to be driving on sugar matting. The canes are about nine foot high, but half of that is leaves, which are burnt off the fields...

Irate reader: Look, you've been writing non-stop about Louisiana for two weeks now. Can't you give it a rest? You're turning into Channel 4.

Me: Sorry, but it's a fascinating place. I wasn't expecting to find lizards all over New Orleans, or dragonflies flying down the middle of Canal Street, or to come face to face with alligators...

Irate reader: Don't tell me it's the alligator season too.

Me: No, that's just finished. Oddly enough, the alligator was a protected animal until two or three years ago, but now it's multiplying so much you can go out and shoot them in September. And then eat them. Fresh alligator meat is amazingly good - firm, white, meaty, with a vague tinge of fish.

Irate reader: Fat lot of good that is to a reader in London.

Point taken. The only answer is to go to Louisiana yourself, and see the acceptable face of America. A lady in Basin Rouge said sadly to me that she hated the junk side of the United States than the quality side; her heart had fallen when she arrived in London to find MacDonalds and Burger King all over the place, not classy Creole cooking, or indeed just plain good American home cooking.

She's right. I never expected to walk into a plain eating house like Gino's in a plain town like Houma, and sample in one meal fried alligator, huge frog legs, soft-shell crab (you eat the shell as well), the crab and the best pizza in the world. It is Gino's own recipe for shrimp and crab pizza and it should be exported all over the world.

"We're working on it," says Gino laconically. "Had a Japanese customer in here once, and we now send a regular pizza order to Tokyo. It's a start, anyway."

Nor had I expected Avery Island. Not an island now, but a small hill near New Iberia which sits on top of a salt deposit five miles deep. Here a hundred years ago Mr McIlhenny grew peppers, mixed them with salt for three years, added vinegar and called the result Tabasco sauce, and to this day all the Tabasco in the world comes from one factory on Avery Island. With his money McIlhenny turned the rest of the island into the most enchanting gardens you could imagine, full of bamboo, huge oaks, snowy egrets, camellias and yes, alligators. I have never been anywhere quite so calm, in America or not.

Nor had I expected to encounter Nottoway, the biggest plantation home in the state, lovingly restored by two young men called Arlin Dease and Steve Saunders until it is now again the 64-room birthday cake staring at the Mississippi which was first completed in 1859, including a small ballroom for the daughters' use. I had not expected to meet Alex Patout, young chef at Patout's, a Cajun restaurant in New Iberia, and to find that a few months previously he had been up in Williamsburg cooking for the heads-of-state dinner which Mrs Thatcher was forced to miss "due to the fact that she had to go home to be re-elected". You missed a great dinner, Mr T.

All these things, and many more, whether taking place against the cricket-loud Louisiana countryside or the soft nights of New Orleans where the crickets are replaced by music, would easily make an article each.

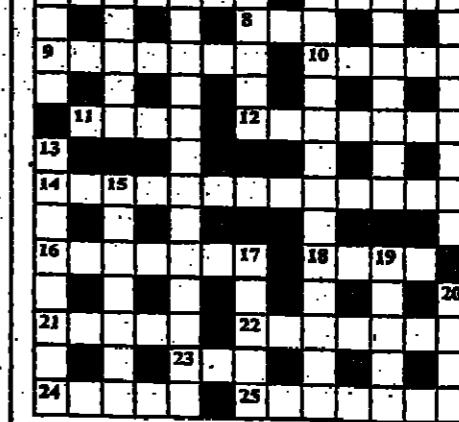
Irate reader: But you won't, will you? Back to humour next week, eh?

Me: All right. But I'll have to write about it somewhere. Louisiana is the sort of place you have to tell people about.

Irate reader: Believe me, I get the point.

Me: Thank you.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 187)



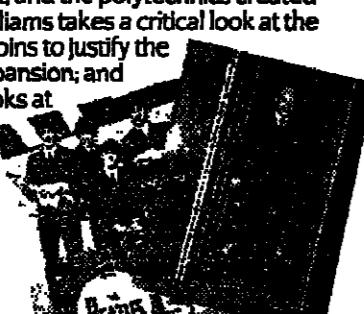
ACROSS

- 1 Poking (7)
- 2 Stepped out (5)
- 3 Coast in (5)
- 4 Goatkin leather (7)
- 5 Impudence (5)
- 6 Differently avoid (7)
- 7 Residents (8)
- 8 Necessary (7)
- 9 Jumping stone (13)
- 10 Fine evidence (7)
- 11 Mischievous sprites (7)
- 12 Dance under bar (5)
- 13 Noisy breathing (7)
- 14 America (1,1,1)
- 15 Localised (7)
- 16 Hemp plant (5)
- 17 Duet's upper part (5)
- 18 Time periods (4)
- 19 Foot coverings (5)
- 20 Wounds (7)

SOLUTION TO No 186
ACROSS: 1 White 5 Second 8 ABC 9 So be it 10 Offend 11 Thus 12 Hush hush 14 Carpet baggers 15 Ridgy hole 19 Lips 21 Visual 22 Gentry 24 Ode 25 Pegtop 26 Raring DOWN: 2 French 3 Theophany 4 Hatchet 5 Scots 6 Gull 7 Nun 10 13 Highland 15 Assume 16 Avenger 18 Orllop 20 Pavon 22 UHT

The Robbins Report - Twenty Years After,

Harold Macmillan had just retired as Prime Minister. The Beatles were just getting into their stride, the pound was worth \$2.80, and unemployment was well under one million in 1963 when the Robbins report on higher education was published. Over the next five weeks *The Times Higher Education Supplement* will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the report that so decisively shaped our universities and colleges. Richard Hoggart discusses the impact of Robbins against the background of Britain's social revolution of the 1960s; Charles Carter recalls how the message of Robbins was enthusiastically received in the new universities; Toby Weaver explains why the strategy of Robbins was rejected by the Government, and the polytechnics created instead; Gareth Williams takes a critical look at the sums done by Robbins to justify the great university expansion; and Adrian Cadbury looks at the post-Robbins prospects for higher education.



Also in this week's issue:

Polyversities - a new breed?
John Beer on Coleridge

The Times Higher Education Supplement
On sale at newsagents 50p

FRIDAY PAGE

The eternal revolutionary

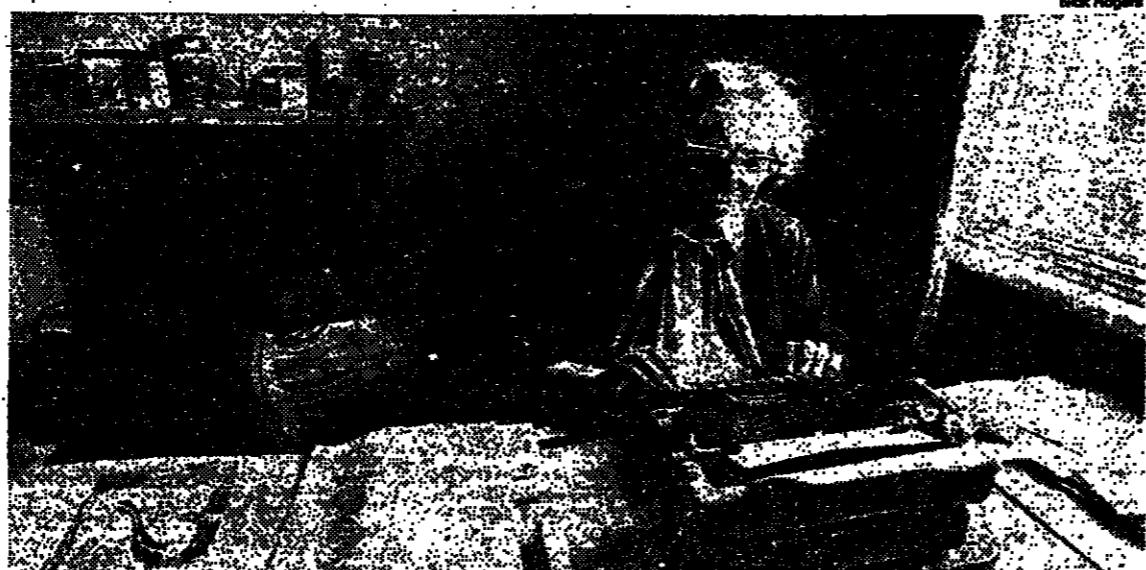
Porthcurno is almost the last stop in Britain before you fall off the cliff at Land's End. It seems odd that anyone who likes to keep in touch with women should live there, but it has been Dora Russell's home for much of the past 60 years.

From there, at 89, she fires off letters to the *New Statesman* and *The Listener* on feminism, socialism, Marxism and related topics. It is a way of keeping her hand on the pulse of showing that Porthcurno still contains a political activist. This week sees the publication of her new book, *The Religion of the Machine Age* by Routledge. Kegan Paul and the re-issue of her collected essays from 1925 onwards. *The Dora Russell Reader* by Pandora Press (the title reminds her of a school text book, but the publisher insisted).

Veteran feminist, campaigner for conservation and peace marcher, she is being rediscovered late in the day by a new generation of feminists. There was a time when she seemed to have a hand in most progressive causes. She helped in the organization of CND and of the Women's Peace Caravan that toured the Soviet Union in the 1950s. Before A. S. Neill set up Dartington, she ran the Beacon Hill School with her husband, Bertrand Russell, from whom she was later divorced. Newspapers published outraged articles when it became known that the pupils were running around with no clothes on. Her first book, *Hypatia*, published in 1925, suggested that women had the right to enjoy sex. It was denounced by the *Sunday Express* and promptly sold an extra 600 copies. Dora was considered shockingly ahead of her time.

The house at Porthcurno is on a hill overlooking fields down to the sea. The window frames are painted in Cornish blue and the porch has a curved pedimented roof and orange pillars. That addition was the result of the Russells' visit to China in 1920, a trip that bound Dora Black, fellow at Girton with a promising academic career before her, irrevocably and at times painfully to one of the most brilliant men of the day.

Dora Russell came out of the house to meet me. Her walking stick is one of the few signs of her advanced age. She is warm and welcoming and behind the spectacles are the alert, almond-shaped eyes of the photograph of the young Dora on the cover of her autobiography, *The Tamarisk Tree*, which Virago published six years ago. We went through the kitchen with its lived-in air of years of family gatherings round the table, and the hall with its bannisters painted in the anarchist colours of red and black, to her study. On the desk were a clutter of papers - Tribune, New



Dora Russell: rediscovery by a new generation of feminists

Statesman, *Morning Star* and the galley proofs of her new book. It was referred to frequently over the next few hours as she read out parts to illustrate her thesis.

The Religion of the Machine Age has an intriguing history. She wrote the first chapter in 1923, inspired by her visits to the United States and to the Soviet Union. In America she found that technology had become the new religion and in Soviet Russia of 1920, the idea had evolved that the state would run like a machine and everyone would fit into it. Communism and capitalism were reverse sides of the same coin, she argued, that of the male-dominated technological and scientific world.

No one could see what she was driving at. Progress was thought inevitable and, on the whole, good, and her views seemed backward. Discouraged, she put away the manuscript and threw herself into a birth control campaign. Finally, as the consensus swung towards what she had been saying earlier, she got back to her typewriter.

There is also a personal and tragic reason for returning to the book. Her younger son, Roddy, had been a conscientious objector in 1952, following the example of the Russell-Einstein manifesto against nuclear war. He had chosen to do his national service working in the mines. While helping to pull out pit props, where the roof was unsafe, a rock fell, put him at 23, in a wheelchair for life. She and Roddy shared the same views of life and politics, and he insisted that the machine age book was "her own special original idea" and that she should continue with it. She showed him the finished manuscript last

February. It was the last time she saw him, for he died of a heart attack in April, shortly before he was due to stay with her in Cornwall.

"It was standing room only at his funeral. There were more than 60 people at the chapel in Hampstead and it was almost a festival in his honour. When I returned to Cornwall, the proofs of the book arrived on the very day that he should have come here. In order not to collapse I simply devoted myself to going on with it."

On the mantelpiece among the massed family photographs is an unframed snapshot of Roddy as a handsome, intelligent young man on the threshold of life. "That is how I remember him," Dora says. "Roddy and I were great revolutionaries together - it's like half of myself gone. But I've faced it twice before."

She has indeed faced misfortune. There was the bitter divorce from Russell. The man who professed liberty and peace had her watched after their separation for indications that would affect the terms of the divorce. The Russells had run an open marriage with promises not to be possessive or jealous, and the younger children were the offspring of Dora and her American lover, the journalist Griffin Barry. But in the final analysis, Bertie reverted to type and, with all the rights of title and wealth on his side, insisted on custody of the two elder children. Dora and her two younger children stayed on at the school, for which she repaid a large part of her alimony in rent to Russell.

In the midst of the divorce, Dora fell deeply in love with a man younger than her, Paul Gilard. He was an active communist which, in the 1930s, meant risking physical danger. Paul came from Plymouth, where there was a flourishing fascist cell. He was killed by persons unknown as he walked home from a pub near Plymouth one night. His body was found the next day in a disused railway cutting near the road. His death, Dora wrote in her autobiography, meant the end of her quest for personal happiness and from then on she lived for "impersonal ends" - the school and her causes. Later, her elder son, John, heir to Bertrand Russell, suffered a severe nervous breakdown. Now aged 60, he has been looked after by his mother at their Porthcurno home for nearly 30 years.

The publication of her autobiography contributed to her being adopted as the sage of the feminist movement. She has also been taken up by members of the alternative culture, among them Heathcote Williams. I first came across her at an arts festival in Cornwall two years ago taking part in a three-day marathon debate. Other speakers flagged, but up popped Dora time and again to talk on whatever subject was going - from the conservation of the whale to the asceticism of medieval monks.

"I had a great reputation as a public speaker - it was the actress in me. There was nothing I liked better than standing on a box at World's End, going on about the Foreign Office. I went to Liverpool recently after a group asked me to speak. I've been to London and last year to Leeds. All these people write to me, although it doesn't occur to them that it is difficult for me to get about. I find it an arduous business to walk

to the end of the platform at Paddington."

If you tell Dora Russell on to the subject of sex, it can become embarrassing in mixed company. *The Times* photographer tried to close his ears to what sounded like a character assassination on all males and later she said she was sorry that the subject had come up while he was there. But she feels strongly that the hostility of men towards women comes down to sex.

"I have tried to understand why men have always persecuted women, and my conclusion was that the real trouble lay in the biological sphere, the differences between the way men and woman approached sex. A man can liberate himself from sex in a way that a woman can only achieve with adequate birth control. A woman knows that the act could be the prelude to pregnancy but for a man it is an act from which he can separate himself. But what he is trying to liberate himself from is his biological bondage, to escape from being an animal."

"Yet the path to regeneration lies through our animal life. People were furious with me when I suggested that in 1927, when I read *Beet and Man* by Mary Midgley, in which she says, 'Man is not like an animal. Man is an animal.' I wrote to her saying how splendid it was that she could say in 1980 what I had not been allowed to say. An enormous number of good things are animal our emotions are animal."

Dora Russell applies emotion to politics as well. Her visit to Bolshevik Russia in 1920 gave her a life-long love of the Soviet Union and she springs to its defence in letters to newspapers.

Her book has the flavour of anarchism about it - what we must do, she says, is to create new morality under which it will be impossible to treat human beings like machines, and to bring the intellect into harmony with the emotions.

The afternoon is drawing on and I begin to worry about the length of the visit. But Dora Russell has talked tirelessly for several hours and will no doubt go on talking until it is time for dinner.

As I leave there are still books and papers to see, anecdotes to be finished. At the front door she waves cheerfully and cries: "On with the women's revolution!"

The last line of her book expresses the spirit with which she has battled through life: "Humanity will ever seek but never attain perfection. Let us at least survive and go on trying."

Claire Colvin

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Screening campaign



Women shocked by Dr Malcolm Pike's disclosures that the Pill can increase their chances of getting breast cancer have been seeking an answer to the obvious question this week: what then are their chances of getting the disease? Unfortunately, the answer is that for any individual it is impossible to tell. Dr Pike produced evidence that women who had taken certain types of the Pill for several years before the age of 25 would as a result run a substantially increased risk of getting breast cancer. But breast cancer rates are influenced by so many other factors such as age and family history that judging the relative risks in each case would mean ploughing through a statistical minefield.

If you're a woman who has taken the Pill for five or more years while young don't get trapped into the seemingly logical argument: one in 17 women get breast cancer, and therefore the chances of getting the disease have been increased by 400 per cent, odds of one in four. This depressing statement would not be correct.

Younger women will be relieved to know that women don't usually develop breast cancer until their 50s. It is extremely rare in women under 30 years of age, the incidence is around one in 5,000 in women in their early 30s.

Self-medication

As the NHS hits hard times one move under consideration by the Department of Health which could cut costs is to make more drugs available at the pharmacy without a doctor's prescription. Already this year two drugs, one for diarrhoea and one pain killer, have moved from prescription only medicine status to pharmacy status, and the signs are that more are on the way.

The idea would be that where remedies for certain conditions have been available on prescription for at least five years and have proved to be especially safe, sufferers would be able to buy them directly over the chemist's counter.

The prospect pleases the Department because the NHS won't have to pay for the prescriptions or the GPs time; it pleases the manufacturers for infections and patients prescribed anti-inflammatory drugs. The leaflets give simple information on how to store and take the drugs and instructed patients to tell their GPs if they had, or developed, certain symptoms. He tried them on 99 patients.

The study, reported in the British Medical Journal, shows that the patients were much more likely to take their medicine properly if they received leaflets.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

Looking back in anger at the Pill

COMMENT

outweigh the risks from taking the Pill.

We think that all is well because we have done it by the book. But then a researcher starts flipping back the pages and we find that retrospectively we are at risk.

But what can the doctors do? The sociological changes seeded by reliable contraception available for the first time in history - have grown into an entire way of life. A generation of women believes that the choice whether to have sex, or how many children to have, is at birthright.

Groups have sprung up to campaign against the unpleasant side-effects of this social change. Abortion - society's traditional safety net for unwanted babies - has

become an issue. Contraception itself has not, for the argument is that precautions are better than "cure".

Middle-aged women, still 10 years from natural infertility, have been the first to feel the effects of doubts about the Pill. This generation, the first to luxuriate in sexual freedom, has had the pill snatched away at 35 or even younger. For the first time they had to rediscover traditional ways of keeping their growing families from growing larger. The boom in "late" babies and sterilization for both men and women is witness to the present situation.

Doctors assure women not to worry about the Pill. But this is not a purely female issue. Young men may now believe that contraception is a woman's

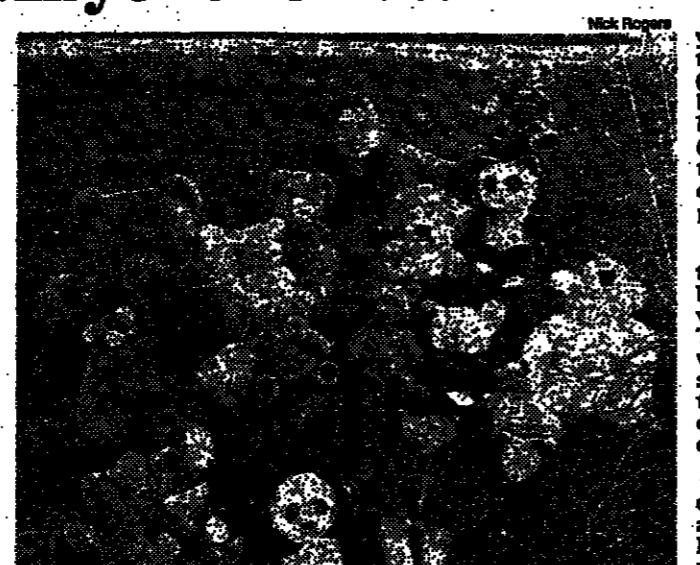
right and the women's problem. But it is when men have reached maturity and are husbands and parents that they face a joint decision with their wives about advice to abandon the pill.

The answer might be the much-vaunted male pill - a subject as deep as the Channel tunnel and apparently as long in its gestation. Is there a Brave New World ahead when the risks of the Pill will be shared month by month between consenting partners, so that the distant risk of cancer could be equally shared?

If I were a man, I would not follow women as medical science's guinea pigs. Not on my life.

Suzzy Menkes

Anyone for bearobics?



Teddy Bears' picnic: Bridgid Herringe and friends

Pigs did it for George Orwell. Dead cats and their 101 uses did it for Simon Bond. Now bears look like doing it for Bridgid Herringe. She stands to make her name - and a lot of money - out of a little fur and foam.

Bridgid's bears are sophisticated. They order by Bearycards, work out their anxieties in Bearobics classes and follow the K-Pok diet. Real exercise enthusiasts among them go to the gym after work and pump stuff.

Hand on the heels of *Thin Thighs in Thirty Days* and numerous other self-help books comes *Every Bear's Life Guide*. Now teddies everywhere can be fulfilled, firm and fury in 14 days.

The Mc-Decade has finally reached bears. They are obsessed with cosmetic surgery, cholesterol and on-the-couch counselling. The front cover boasts mascot Jane Panda - fit, fabulous and fury - in her I.P. leg-warmers and leotard. As a picture of eternal youth, she is every bear's secret fantasy.

Bridgid Herringe is not new to bears. Last year saw her bestseller, *How to Do Sex Properly*. "I wanted to write a spoof sex manual, and the only way for it not to look rude was to use bears to illustrate the positions," she explains.

She had wanted to write an irreverent life-guide for some time. "But, until I thought of using bears, the idea didn't seem any funnier than those already published," she adds.

She and husband Charles moved four years ago to a large house in North Devon with enough room to set up their own publishing company. The thought of bringing up three boys (and several teddy bears) in Twickenham was too much. "People are always telling us we publish humorous books, like to think we just publish very silly ones," said Charles as

we strolled across the Herringe acres to admire their view of Land's End.

He thinks this latest book is destined for the wrong shelves in the bookshop. "I found one Maggie Thatcher Colouring Book in the Children's Section and *How to Do Sex Properly* under Medical."

Bears feature in their lives. I arrived at the house to find three boys (the eldest is called Teddy) and several bears awaiting me. That afternoon, they were holding a bring-a-bear party for the youngest child's birthday, and 14 boys had taken them at their word.

There were brown bears and white bears, koala bears and polar bears, assertive bears and diffident bears. The table was set with Paddington plates on a Paddington tablecloth, and there was plenty of honey for tea. The current health revolution is a gift for her satirical eye. In real-life mail-order catalogues,

you can order digital watches that monitor your pulse rate (bears must always check theirs before Bearobics). In her book, bears can order shrinkmacs (plastic bags that help close up the pores) and that last word in early-morning luxury, the digital porridge maker.

Prudent female bears plan for their pregnancy, and expectant bears opt for natural childbirth with the Dr. Lebear method. The New Age bear resists ageing with all his might. "You can still run a marathon in record time, do one-armed handstands on your windsurfer and disco dance until dawn," says Bridgid.

She may be pointing out the excesses of a narcissistic generation, but she's also sending herself up. A few years ago, she was persuaded to research a food value counter and a fibre guide.

"I believe in a healthy lifestyle, but I don't believe in taking it too seriously," she continued. "I always meant to jog, but never did. I went on the E-Plan diet and I preach 'no salt, no white bread', too."

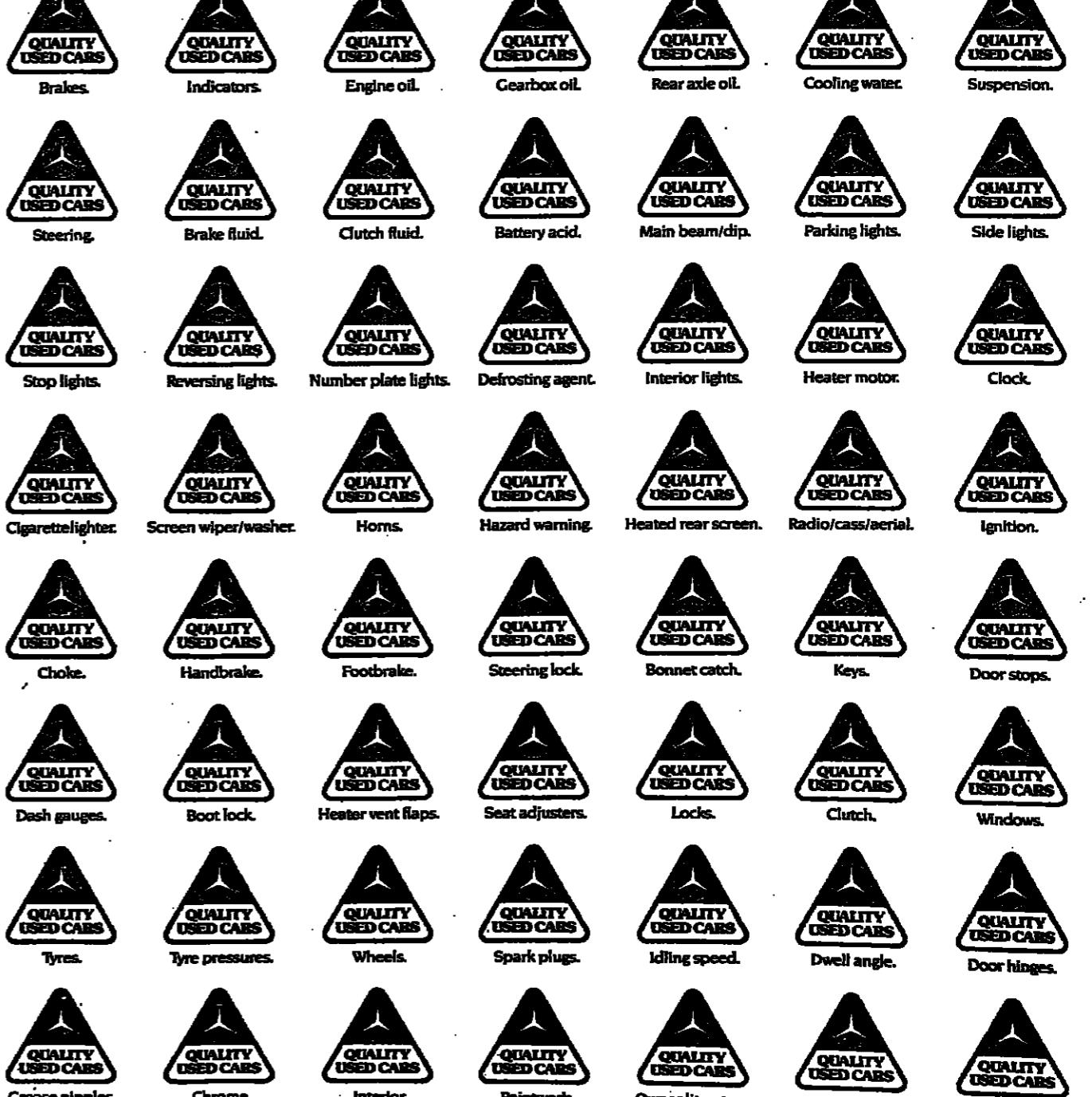
Her bears are having it all. They work towards a personal style. They can be housebears - "Shall I dress baby bear in blue or yellow today?" - or fight executive stress on their way to the top without losing their bear essentials.

"Find your own style as long as it is your own style and not an image foisted upon you," continues Bridgid. "You won't find fulfilment worrying 'am I over-dressed, are my thighs thin or do I look like Jane Fonda?'

Try telling that to Jane Panda...

**Every Bear's Life Guide* (Ebury Press, October 31, £3.95)

Deirdre Fernand



We invite you to check your used Mercedes-Benz for yourself.

It's not as difficult as it sounds: indeed there's only one thing to remember: The famous Triangle.

Find the Triangle on a used Mercedes, and you've found a car that's been so thoroughly checked, you need look no further than the Triangle itself.

Available only at Approved Mercedes-Benz Dealers, such cars carry a 12-month warranty

insurance on mechanical breakdown, recovery, substitute-car hire, and replacement of major parts.

And cars bearing the Triangle are never more than 5 years old, and have never done more than 60,000 miles.

Check out the Triangle and you've checked out the very finest in used cars.



THE TIMES DIARY

Letting things slip

The argument between Caroline Benn and W. H. Allen, publishers of Alfred Browne's biography of her husband, has now been resolved. Mrs Benn originally wanted publication of the book - *Tony Benn: The Making of a Politician* - to be delayed because she objected to passages about her children's upbringing and her views on English life. Publication went ahead. All future editions, however, will carry a polite erratum slip which reads: "Mrs Caroline Benn doesn't necessarily agree with everything in this book. She may have to wait some time for even this small satisfaction - there are no immediate plans for a reprint."

Swinging

Professor Magnus Ljung of Stockholm University has spent about £24,000 investigating the corruption of his language into Swenglish, for which he mainly blames English-language TV programmes. His study suggests that 86 per cent of Swedes feel they have fallen victim to Swenglish, while the remaining 14 per cent admit to a change in their speech and writing but are reluctant to assign reasons. Swedish teenage gangs *fäjt* (fight) these days where they used to *såsas*; they chat up the local *kramper* in their *tøjt* (tight) jeans and say *baj baj* when it's time to go home. Even that dreadful Americanism "have a nice day" has been translated literally into a previously unknown Swedish cliché *Haben trevlig dag*.

Non-racy Lace

Communication between publishing houses about book titles could end some confusion. The V & A has increased the literary muddle by adding *Lace - A History*, by the keeper of the museum's textile department, Santina Levey, to its booklist. An angry customer subsequently complained to the museum that she ordered a copy because she had been told it was "provocative" - but the only thing it provoked was "deep sleep". She might have been angrier still had she known that Shirley Conran's novel *Lace* - the book she really wanted - is now in paperback at a modest £2.50. The V & A book costs £59.

Red blockade

The Red Army nearly stopped Mr Andropov appearing on the front page of *The Times* yesterday. Our Moscow correspondent, Richard Owen, was at a cocktail party when he was tipped off that an Andropov statement was imminent. Racing back to his office, he found all roads blocked by an apparently endless stream of tanks and armoured cars rehearsing for the November 7 parade. Owen pleaded with a senior officer to let him pass, otherwise "Comrade Andropov will not be in *The Times*". The officer wavered, then waved him through.

BARRY FANTONI



The vomiting isn't serious, just keep him away from the news'

King Victoria

Rarely has Queen Victoria been portrayed on stage by a baritone and never (so far as we know) by the managing director of a major opera house. That distinction falls to Karl Dönicke, head of the Vienna Volksoper, who, in December, will sing Victoria's role in a new musical based on the lives and work of Gilbert and Sullivan. The operetta, entitled *G & S*, is set entirely to Sullivan's music. Professor Dönicke has not given an explanation for his sudden return to the stage - he was an international opera singer before he turned to administration - but his pioneering role could well encourage Lord Harewood or Sir John Tooley to star as Empress Maria Theresa.

Unbookable

Ann Harries, South African-born writer and friend of the Booker winner, J. M. Coetzee, thinks it unlikely that the award will lure him to literary junkets. Not only is Coetzee the most private person she has ever known; he is also a vegetarian. The main course at the Booker dinner, which Coetzee won't there to eat, was roast duckling with orange sauce.

No female friend

Clive Bradley, chief executive of the Publishers' Association, was upset that Fay Weldon chose the Booker ceremony for her withering attack on publishers. "It's usually a time when we celebrate the merits of English literature," he said. He also complained that he heard of the impending attack only as he was about to enter the hall, fully expecting the judge's usual speech on the difficulty of choosing between such brilliant literary offerings.

PHS

Homage and the political image

Should David Owen be given an official place at the Cenotaph ceremony? Bernard Levin weighs up the arguments - and questions whether Remembrance Day should continue

be avoided if possible, as in this matter it is.

To sum up: the desire of the SDP to be represented at the Cenotaph is derived not from a wish to salute the dead (which they could all do just as well out of sight of the television cameras) but to gain the testimony of their seriousness as a political party in inclusion in the service.

What of the Prime Minister? Dr Owen says that her refusal to include him is "petty and partisan - the act of the leader of the Conservative Party and not the act of the Prime Minister of the whole nation". So it is, too; precisely that. Indeed, I would go further and add that it is the conduct of a political clown, which I define as action which incurs political odium with no benefit of any kind to balance it.

You would have thought, with the memory of Mr Foot's behaviour at the Cenotaph still green (he turned up in a kind of layabout's donkey-jacket and spent much of the ceremony moaning about and scratching himself), Mrs Thatcher would have been particularly careful to comfort herself as tact and dignity personified; perhaps she had forgotten another fictional leader, of whom, following his own participation in an even more dramatic Whitehall ceremony, it was Cyril Smith has not been heard from, so all is not quite lost).

Mr Kinnock, in wondering whether to join in, is in a difficulty. Should he try to obtain political advantage from the dead by publicly attacking the Prime Minister for her decision, or should he eschew such base considerations and try to obtain political advantage from the dead by quietly rejoicing in Dr Owen's rebuff? But possibly he feels that his most recent reference to the dead (those of Goose Green) was quite enough to last him a considerable time.

Perhaps we should take this opportunity to think more carefully



about the nature and function of such ceremonies as the Cenotaph service. We fall too easily at present into glib and shallow modes of thought and speech that have long since ceased to mean anything real... a sense of national unity... pledge ourselves to ensure that never again... those who gave their lives that we should be... two minutes in which we forget our differences... Yet the ceremony, and indeed the Cenotaph itself, has changed greatly over the years; when I was a child, every man passing the Cenotaph, whether on foot or on a bus, would take off his hat, and on Remembrance Day itself the two-minutes' silence would bring the entire country to a halt, whereas now (and the tendency was apparent well before the decision to hold the service on the nearest Sunday to November 11), regardless of what day the 11th actually fell) the whole business is as lifeless as an object in a museum, and the silence is honoured more in the breach than in the observance.

This is inevitable, for the living cannot indefinitely be looking over their shoulders at the dead; if the force has gone out of Remembrance Day it is because people do not feel that force, and if they do not feel it nothing will make them do so, not even the sight of every member of the House of Commons, their ranks swelled by every defeated candidate, lined up around the Cenotaph listening, more probably not listening, to the Last Post. Perhaps it is time to wonder whether the official ceremony, with its bands and its guns and its royalty - and its politicians - should be put away for ever, and those who wish to remember their, and others', dead should do so in the peace and dignity of the country's local churches, or even the country's homes.

I am not sure. But I am sure that while the commemoration continues to take its present form, Dr Owen, as the leader of a serious and well-supported political party, should join the other party leaders, in however secular a spirit he and they approach the question - predictably perhaps in the Labour Party but surprisingly virulent in the media and the Conservative Party as well. It is not easy to separate the constituent elements of this state of mind. Some of it is undoubtedly injured pride of a very simple kind, connected with a vague feeling that Grenada is a "British island"; it was, as one British official quellingly put it the other day, "intelligent" of the Americans to assume that the Queen's representative in Grenada, the Governor-General, would automatically be at their beck and call to lend a *cakewalk* of constitutional respectability to the foundation of a new Grenadian government.

More seriously, perhaps, is the idea that the Americans are in some way betraying a bargain. Mrs Thatcher, and Mr Callaghan before her, put a great deal of money on the Anglo-American special relationship and their supporters expect to see something for it in the way of consultation and respect.

The Old Vic impulse landed him with a refurbishment bill of £2m, twice what he expected. So far the subscription list has been disappointing at only 6,500. But the shows look promising and the theatre is magnificently restored, even down to old flags hanging above the stage. They are actually new flags cunningly aged.

Leigh inherited as manager by Ed from the previous ownership, has been working frantically and in mild amazement at his employer. Accustomed to the administrative style of subsidized theatres, he evidently finds Ed's instinctive style unnerving. Ed himself is just amused: "I've got no training for this kind of thing, but Andrew's doing a wonderful job. He's having rehearsals for all the ushers and bar staff. We have rehearsals for nothing back home. It's organized chaos."

Ed is an innocent abroad and he encourages the impression. He wears patent leather shoes, a large gold watch and a flawlessly finished suit discreetly decorated with the Order of Canada with the air of a man who has made it and really appreciates the fact. On November 8 his new Old Vic plays host to the Queen Mother for a gala opening and the next day the critics move in.

Professional opinion is split down the middle on whether he will fall flat on his face or not.

"In the end you just have to deliver," Ed says. "If you deliver and you have something people want, you're in business."

Bryan Appleyard meets the man about to reopen the Old Vic



Ed Mirvish: a talent for filling empty seats

small busy street of which Ed now owns a substantial chunk.

In other words Ed may have a bargain on his hands. The Cut is ripe for commercial upgrading. It is only a stone's throw from the South Bank arts complex and it has all the elements that place so conspicuously lacks - warmth, variety, life. A visionary gleam comes into his eyes when he thinks of the amount of street frontage he now owns. "This place," he muses, gesturing around the annex, "would make a great roast beef restaurant. I gotta give you tell you where to put the ovens on the spot." But for the moment he is happy to consider the NT as potential client.

Ed is 69 and was born in Virginia. The family moved to Toronto where his father, an immigrant from Kiev, failed as an encyclopaedia salesman and opened a grocery shop in which young Ed began working at the age of nine. He had only three days to make up his mind. After a few hours thought he dispatched a clerk to London to put in a bid. Lloyd Webber, not a businessman by calling, had unwillingly let the size of his bid be known. Honest Ed moved in with £50,000.

Without ever setting eyes on the place he became the proud owner of the most famous theatre in the world and, without even realising it, of the modern annex next door. And the luck of the Mirvishes held to the last - it now turns out that the National Theatre is interested in using the annex as a fourth auditorium. That would make a total of four theatres in The Cut, the

sculptress and painter, a profession which inspired Ed to buy the street next to the store and turn it into an artist's colony known as Mirvish Village. "That's because I'm trying to keep a low profile," Ed jokes.

Twenty years ago the Royal Alexandra Theatre in Toronto came up for sale and Ed moved in. It was dilapidated and surrounded by urban desolation. "I'd never been to the theatre, my wife always went," Ed says. The CN Tower was built next door, as well as a 75-storey office block that would provide thousands of ticket buyers a few yards from the theatre. The Royal Alex - regarded by many as the best-run theatre in North America - has 50,000 subscribers and regularly takes \$6.5m at the start of every season. He has proved to have a talent for filling empty seats. Next door, Ed's four restaurants with 2,500 seats are booming.

Honest Ed is 69 and was born in Virginia. The family moved to Toronto where his father, an immigrant from Kiev, failed as an encyclopaedia salesman and opened a grocery shop in which young Ed began working at the age of nine.

"I told my kid David I started working at the age of nine and he just says, 'What were you before that, some kinda bum?'"

At the age of 15 he took over the store full time. It now employs 400 people. Anne, his wife, is a

talent for filling empty seats.

sculptress and painter, a profession which inspired Ed to buy the street next to the store and turn it into an artist's colony known as Mirvish Village. "That's because I'm trying to keep a low profile," Ed jokes.

Twenty years ago the Royal Alexandra Theatre in Toronto came up for sale and Ed moved in. It was dilapidated and surrounded by urban desolation. "I'd never been to the theatre, my wife always went," Ed says. The CN Tower was built next door, as well as a 75-storey office block that would provide thousands of ticket buyers a few yards from the theatre. The Royal Alex - regarded by many as the best-run theatre in North America - has 50,000 subscribers and regularly takes \$6.5m at the start of every season. He has proved to have a talent for filling empty seats. Next door, Ed's four restaurants with 2,500 seats are booming.

Ed's empire has flourished. He spends 8am to noon each day at the store, noon to 2.30pm at the restaurants and then until 5 or 6pm at the theatre. He is usually in bed by 10pm.

London is a big gamble. It is Ed's first move out of Toronto, and he is

a talent for filling empty seats.

and nasty caricatures of hooked-nosed Jews egging on "Israeli atrocities" in Lebanon.

The newspaper *Sovetskaya Rossiya*, which has a Russian nationalist tinge, recently asserted that Jews control Western finance, politics and mass media, and are shaping "anti-Soviet attitudes" in the West. Not to be outdone, *Red Star*, the armed forces' paper, said Zionism was a "crack force of world reaction" whose "tenacity" were everywhere.

Russian Jews have also been disturbed by the formation in April of an "Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public", which contains a number of Jewish figures, including General David Dragunsky. The committee has launched attack after attack on "Zionism", rejecting charges that in Russia anti-Zionism shades into antisemitism.

Why Russian antisemitism, which historically has waxed and waned, should have resurfaced now is not clear, beyond the fact that Israel's actions in Lebanon have given the Kremlin a focus for anti-Jewish feeling. In Russia it is even more difficult than elsewhere to distinguish between criticism of the Jewish state and prejudice against Jews. Far from making that crucial distinction clear to Russians, the Kremlin has deliberately blurred it.

A large number of "refuseniks", some of whom, like Joseph Begun, are scientists or engineers, turn out to be exceptions to the rule, and lose their jobs on the ground that they once had access to "state secrets" - a concept so broadly defined in Russia as to be meaningless.

The authorities contend that there is no discrimination against Jews, and point out that Yiddish is now taught in schools in the (remote) Jewish autonomous district of Birobidjan. Most Russians Jews prefer to emphasize the "antisemitic" atmosphere noted by Mr Reagan, with repeated attacks in the press on "international Zionism".

Richard Owen

David Watt

A vacuum Europe should fill

The most significant thing about the Grenada affair is that the British are making such a tremendous fuss about it. Why is it that Lyndon Johnson's very similar invasion of the Dominican Republic in 1965 earned a good deal of criticism in this country as well as in the Organization of American States and the UN, but on nothing like the scale of the present affair?

The objects of the American exercise are ones that the majority of people here ought to sympathize with. A loony, but relatively mild, left-wing dictatorship in a newly independent member of the Commonwealth had been overthrown in favour of an even less savoury bunch of crooks whom some of our closest and most level-headed friends in the Caribbean (notably Edward Seaga, the Prime Minister of Jamaica) were genuinely scared of.

The American intervention was short on legality as well as diplomatic tact, and for that reason Mrs Thatcher's "reservations" were rational and apt. The debts of the operation almost certainly exceed the credits. Nevertheless now that the deed is done it seems odd, to say the least, that so many people on both sides of the British political divide should be pretending that there are no "pluses" at all and generally going on as if the Americans had dropped a nuclear bomb on the Isle of Wight without asking permission.

Part of the answer, obviously, lies in the tactics of British politics. The Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary have been frozen in an attitude of undignified helplessness, and in these circumstances a cynical old bruiser like Denis Healey is not going to be restrained by the Queen's Speech Rules of the western alliance from putting the boot in. But that isn't the whole story. There is a strong, even hysterical, mood of anti-Americanism about the discussion - predictable perhaps in the Labour Party but surprisingly virulent in the media and the Conservative Party as well.

It is not easy to separate the constituent elements of this state of mind. Some of it is undoubtedly injured pride of a very simple kind, connected with a vague feeling that Grenada is a "British island"; it was, as one British official quellingly put it the other day, "intelligent" of the Americans to assume that the Queen's representative in Grenada, the Governor-General, would automatically be at their beck and call to lend a *cakewalk* of constitutional respectability to the foundation of a new Grenadian government.

More seriously, perhaps, is the idea that the Americans are in some way betraying a bargain. Mrs Thatcher, and Mr Callaghan before her, put a great deal of money on the Anglo-American special relationship and their supporters expect to see something for it in the way of consultation and respect.

This point about consultation is liable to gross misuse and the moral drawn by the left about it and the use of nuclear weapons in Europe is nonsensical. What is real, however, is the argument that outside NATO, where there is no restraining

machinery or even alliance agreement on guidelines for action, the US government could easily embroil its unwilling partners in a third world war without any consultation whatever.

There is nothing new in this situation except for one crucial point: people simply do not trust the present US administration. It is one thing to entrust the fate of the world into the untested hands of an Eisenhower, a Kennedy, a Johnson, a Nixon - or even a Carter. For all their faults and excesses, they always appeared in the last resort to draw back, from superpower confrontation if they could possibly avoid it. (The 1962 Cuban missile crisis was not of President Kennedy's choosing.)

President Reagan, by contrast,

actually seems to relish East-West conflict and seek it out; and his action in Grenada derives its gravity from the widespread assumption that even if it turns out alright this time, it is typical of a second-rate, trigger-happy old fascist and the harbingers of other dangerous ideologies to come.

The alliance can put up with a certain amount of this kind of thing because it has to. But in the long term it is highly corrosive.

In truth, the moral is as plain as it can possibly be: we cannot be certain of influencing American policy unless we can make ourselves indispensable to the policy-making process. And we cannot make ourselves indispensable unless we are prepared to shoulder serious responsibility.

In the case of Grenada, we inconveniently handed over independence four years ago to an irresponsible autocast, we left very little by way of economic dowry and we have taken few subsequent steps to keep an eye on our former possession. Indeed, under Labour, as the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee's report on the Caribbean last year amply demonstrated, we effectively turned our back on the whole area, and have kept it firmly turned under the Conservatives. Mrs Thatcher's threat to leave Belize confirms the fact.

Having left this vacuum we must not be surprised to find the Cubans on the one hand and the US on the other attempting to fill it without, in either case, paying too much attention to our wishes; and we certainly have no business in indulging in the luxury of resenting the fact that, of the two, the Americans are taking care to become the more effective presence.

Britain alone no longer has the resources to play the leading role in this kind of regional affair. But Europe as a whole certainly has an overpowering interest in Third World stability and in restraining the US from rash ventures to promote it - whether in the Caribbean, the Middle East or in Africa. The Grenada incident offers further proof of this necessity and further proof of the urgent need to set up new machinery which would offer genuine European cooperation to the US in return for genuine consultation.

Philip Howard

Drive and rule, friend of my youth

Come the Revolution, the last stand by the Old Guard will be made not outside



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

AN AUSPICIOUS DEBUT

The Police and Criminal Evidence Bill was a principal casualty of the summer's premature general election. Good has come of that. The pause and a new Home Secretary have prompted a reassessment of the force of the criticism directed at some of the Bill's chief provisions. It now reappears with the amendments already won in the House of Commons and with others of considerable importance made by Mr Leon Brittan.

At the same time he has brought forward or sharpened up proposals for flanking measures directed to the independent investigation of complaints against the police, the tape recording of the interviews of suspects at police stations, and a prosecution service independent of the police forces.

The substance of the Bill is that they bear on the chief sources of public mistrust of the police; and it is that mistrust which is the main reservation about giving the police more comprehensive powers to prevent crime and pursue criminals, even when it can be seen that they need them. They are confidence-building measures, and the emphasis the Home Secretary now gives them improves the acceptability of his Bill.

The core of the Bill defines and regulates police powers of search, arrest, questioning and detention before and after charge. That is an area in which the law as it has evolved is lamentably defective and imprecise, much having been left to the imperfect regulation of the Judges' Rules. In giving statutory definition to the powers at the disposal of the police and the rights belonging to the citizen in the relevant circumstances, the Bill strikes a new balance between the requirements of law-enforcement and protection from oppression.

The Bill as now drafted achieves a reasonable balance, on paper. The trouble is that of necessity a discretion to override some safeguards in some circumstances (access to a lawyer, for instance) is given to senior police officers, and that discretion is abuseable. Also, however precise and detailed the codes of practice having legal or disciplinary force, the situation embracing a suspect and the policeman in whose hands he is is so unequal that breaches of the rules or codes may be very difficult to establish and bring

home. It is for the possible abuse that an extension of police power is feared. Hence the importance of the flanking measures to improve confidence.

Of these, the new proposals for supervision and if necessary direction of the investigation of the more serious types of complaint against the police go far along the road of independent scrutiny as it is possible to go without creating a corps of para-police to do the work. Since that further step is of dubious extra value in arriving at the truth, we should settle for what is now on offer. It is an advance on what was proposed before.

The independent prosecuting service which is to be created from an amalgam of the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and police forces' existing prosecuting solicitors' departments, all under the superintendence of the Attorney General, will, along with other benefits, do something to reduce the scope for corrupt threats or favours in the exercise by policemen of a discretion to institute proceedings. This will require separate legislation which will not come before the next session of parliament at the earliest.

The question of tape recording is left in a less satisfactory state. The Government, not unreasonably, requires a trial period before the general introduction of the practice. The Bill, in another of Mr Brittan's additions, now places a duty on the Home Secretary to issue a code of practice and to order the recording of interviews. Neither a date for the coming into force of that provision nor the date of its lay down.

The Home Office wants two years from next January for their trials, then evaluation, then comes the question of availability of resources, then the fitting of the equipment. It looks like three or four years at best.

Meanwhile novel powers of detention for questioning will have come into operation, without an evidential recording being available, the value of which is not only to give protection to suspects but also to dispose of the statutory language and how-ever detailed the codes of practice having legal or disciplinary force, the situation embracing a suspect and the policeman in whose hands he is is so unequal that breaches of the rules or codes may be very difficult to establish and bring

power, though anything but new as a practice. The Bill permits the police to hold a person for questioning for up to 36 hours without charge and without judicial warrant, and he may in some cases be held incriminado and without access to a lawyer. That is too long even as governed by the new code of practice for the detention, treatment and questioning of persons by the police.

That form of detention is an extreme invasion of liberty. It should not be permitted to go beyond 24 hours without the intervention of a magistrate, and application to the court should be renewed for each further period of 24 hours up to the total of 96 hours allowed for in the Bill. That reduction should not drastically impede the police, and detention for a longer period than 24 hours is rare enough in present practice to make close invigilation by the court a practical possibility.

It is only in case of a "serious arrestable offence" that the extended period of detention would be permitted. That is a key expression in the Bill for it triggers application of a set of special or enhanced powers conferred on police and courts.

When the Bill made its first appearance last year the expression meant little more than an arrestable offence (one carrying a liability to five years' imprisonment or more) which seemed serious in the mind of a senior police officer. Some objective content was imported into the expression by amendment in the Commons. Now Mr Brittan has provided a new definition confirming it in the first place to a schedule of major crimes such as murder, kidnapping, causing an explosion, rape, and in the second place to other offences which in the particular circumstances of the case meet clearly drawn criteria in the gravity of their likely consequences. This stricter definition tightens up the Bill throughout.

It is the most important and improving of several major changes Mr Brittan has made. All in all, the Home Secretary's new text shows he has carefully weighed the objections that have been sustained during the long debates about this measure in and out of parliament. He has responded readily and judiciously. If he continues to do so as the Bill makes progress, it will be a distinguishing legislative debut in his new office.

FRIGHTENING GESTURES

Now that the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe is practically inevitable, the Soviet Union is spelling out its responses. Two measures have been announced so far: the deployment of new missiles in Eastern Europe and withdrawal from the Geneva negotiations. Neither brings the end of the world much closer. The new missiles have been under development for a long time and would certainly have been deployed anyway. Only the timing of the announcement has any relevance. The intention is presumably to frighten the West Europeans into putting pressure on the Americans to make still more concessions at Geneva. However, it also has the effect of making the Soviet Union look somewhat less pacific than it normally likes to appear.

Withdrawal from the Geneva talks could also rebound on the Soviet Union. It has been clear all along that the Soviet aim at Geneva was not to achieve an agreed balance but to prevent any Western deployments at all. This is now confirmed by Mr Andropov's announcement that

deployments would make continuation of the negotiations impossible. There is no reason at all for this to be so if the Russians are genuinely interested in a balanced agreement. It makes sense only as an admission that the Soviet Union had only one objective – to stop all Western deployments – and that having failed to achieve this there is nothing left to talk about. The small beginnings of these deployments make no noticeable difference to the military balance. Indeed, even the full deployment of 572 weapons is of more political than military significance, and the Russians know this perfectly well. If they saw a serious military threat the logical response would be to stay at the negotiating table as long as possible. As it is, they are making a political gesture in response to a largely political undertaking by the West.

At some point they will have to find their way back to the table unless they are to lose all credibility. They can no longer claim that the Americans have been too unyielding. This was certainly true in the early stages

of the negotiations, largely because disagreements in Washington made it impossible to prepare coherent negotiating positions. Gradually, however, partly under pressure from the Europeans, the Americans began to make serious and significant concessions. For instance, they agreed to consider any equal level of warheads between 50 and 450. The Soviet negotiators were not interested. Then the Americans relaxed their insistence on balancing Soviet medium range systems in the Far East – their right to do so would be upheld but not exercised in practice. Next they agreed to count Pershing IIs separately from cruise missiles instead of insisting on freedom to decide the mix under a common ceiling. They also said they were willing to accept the Soviet desire to discuss limits on specific types of aircraft on both sides. Still the Soviet negotiators did not budge. If they now walk out the West can do little more than ensure that the door remains genuinely open for the day when the Soviet Union decides that the time for serious negotiation has arrived.

INNOCENT THIRD PARTIES

The ban (since lifted) imposed by the Recorder of London on publication of the name of Mr Edward Heath raises a point of some importance. It concerns the position of anyone who is made the target of damaging allegations in court proceedings in which he is not involved. The publicity is just as harmful whether he is a public figure like Mr Heath or a private citizen like the police officer mentioned in the case. The innocent third party has no redress at law. He cannot be represented in the proceedings or cross-examine his attacker, or call evidence himself to rebut the allegations, he cannot sue for defamation because such statements when made in court are privileged; nor (normally) can he issue a public denial of the allegations before the conclusion of the proceedings, even if he can find someone to publish it, because of the risk

of prejudicing the trial and so being in contempt of court.

The principle of open justice requires that, except where matters of national security are involved, criminal trials should be held in public, and that the press should have the right to report what has been said in court. But there have to be limits. The judges have always had jurisdiction to restrain publication of matters disclosed in open court where the due administration of justice might otherwise be prejudiced, as in the case of the anonymous blackmail victim or the police informer. Parliament has extended this jurisdiction over the years. A striking example is the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 1976, which restricts publication of the name of the accused as well as of the complainant in a rape case. But

the law has to strike a balance. It has to weigh the right of an accused person freely to state his case to the jury trying him, the right of the public to full information as to what is happening in the courts, and the right of someone outside the trial to be protected from harmful publicity, against which he cannot defend himself. That balance should be struck by the judge who hears the case. In the present state of the law, it may well be that the Recorder did not have the power to make his order. If that is so, something is lacking in our legal system. Meanwhile others, without recourse to effective legal representation may well find themselves to be hapless victims of open justice.

Investment in roads, housing, environmental works and other essential infrastructure has suffered. So much so that less than 4½ per cent of our national budget is now set aside by Government for renewing capital assets.

The impact of such Government action upon the construction industry is massive, yet often overlooked in the public expenditure review procedures. It now behoves Lord Whitehead and his colleagues, if they are to do their duty by future generations, to look hard at the effect of their decisions on the resources and efficiency of this most basic investment industry, and not simply short-term expediency.

Our group brings together unions, employers, professionals, and materials suppliers to this important industry. We are united in our concern that the Government's expenditure decisions of today should not wreak irreparable damage to our investment in the society and economy of tomorrow and to

Waning UK influence in Caribbean clears way for US

From Mr Simon A. Fowler

Sir, Your editorial, "Thin ice in the Caribbean" (October 26) got it right. In fact Britain has been irrelevant in the area for at least two decades: the West Indian islands are part of the North American economic system. Would-be emigrants look to Miami or Toronto, not to Britain as their

should be strengthened. Those of us who know these islands well can vouch that the deficiencies in that service were not only numerical.

Your leading article (October 26) on the US/Caribbean movement in Grenada refers to "regional perspectives" but surely one of the main justifications for maintaining diplomatic representation abroad is to ensure that such perspectives are clearly visible from London.

Last week a sad saga reached its climax when power was assumed in a brutal fashion by a mentally deranged military commander who had already been labelled locally as the Idi Amin of the Caribbean. The United States and those Caribbean states that participated in the recent military intervention in Grenada can be proud of the action that they have taken.

Two points have not been, and must be made:

First, to talk pompously of an "attack on an independent state" is ridiculous. The "states" of the eastern Caribbean have no deep constitutional roots. They are makeshift arrangements to cope with the withdrawal of empire. The people of the eastern Caribbean do not feel different from each other because of national identity, which is purely a matter of chance. Rather, the ex-British islands are a large family. They can and do interfere in each other's affairs all the time.

These states do not exist in isolation: there is hardly an island from which two or three other islands are not visible to the eye. Quelling trouble on a small island like Grenada is more akin to a police action than an invasion.

Secondly and most important: trouble spreads. Most Caribbean islands depend heavily on tourism and October is the start of the main tourist season. I think Mr Seaga, of Jamaica, and Mr Adams, of Barbados, have had at least five minutes of sleeplessness at the thought of all the cancelled bookings from easily scared North Americans due to "trouble in the region".

Naturally, the region's wellbeing means nothing to politicians who have never been there, don't care about its precarious economy, and don't care about the unemployment and distress due to lost tourism.

Trinidad is the only country in the region to condemn the Americans because tourism is only a small part of her economy.

I have the impression that there are a lot of tubs in the House whose owners are grateful for the chance to thumb them.

Yours sincerely,
S. A. FOWLER,
As PO Box 203,
White Rock,
British Columbia, Canada

October 26

From Mr Alexander P. Ross

Sir, The Foreign Affairs Select Committee published its report on the Caribbean last year. One of the recommendations of that committee was that Britain's Diplomatic Service in the southern Caribbean

Company (a wholly owned subsidiary of Coalite) and British Antarctic Survey, they were no doubt surprised, and possibly even amused by this description.

In particular, British Antarctic Survey, as a scientific organisation, has at such tried to keep out of politics. If there is an area of political concern for the survey is the preservation of the Antarctic Treaty whose efficacy has, it is hoped, not been too seriously impaired by events in the south-west Atlantic.

Regrettably, this element of self-deception and myth on the part of Argentine leaders does not augur well for a sensible solution to the "geo-political" issues in the future.

Yours faithfully,
SHACKLETON,
House of Lords,
October 26

A Falklands myth

From Lord Shackleton

Sir, In his interview with Andrew Thompson (reported in *The Times* of October 18) Mr Costa Mendez, in replying to the question as to why Britain reacted in a much stronger fashion than he had imagined, alleged that the Prime Minister was motivated "by the possibility of reviving the powers of empire" supported by "the powerful lobby of the Falkland Islands Company, the Royal Navy, and the British Antarctic Survey".

Regardless of what political advantage there may have been derived subsequently, in regard to the Falkland Islands factor, I am bound to say that I have never heard such idiotic nonsense. As for the reference to the Falkland Islands

Company (a wholly owned subsidiary of Coalite) and British Antarctic Survey, they were no doubt surprised, and possibly even amused by this description.

In particular, British Antarctic Survey, as a scientific organisation, has at such tried to keep out of politics. If there is an area of political concern for the survey is the preservation of the Antarctic Treaty whose efficacy has, it is hoped, not been too seriously impaired by events in the south-west Atlantic.

Regrettably, this element of self-deception and myth on the part of Argentine leaders does not augur well for a sensible solution to the "geo-political" issues in the future.

Yours faithfully,
SHACKLETON,
House of Lords,
October 26

Youth Bureau enquiry

From Mr Max Morris

Sir, May I comment upon a matter of some public importance? Mr Geoffrey Cockerill, a retired civil servant appointed by the Department of Education and Science to conduct an enquiry into the National Youth Bureau, has recommended that the bureau's representative council (on which sit all the national youth organisations, the local education authorities, the teachers, etc, etc) and its elected executive be replaced by a management committee appointed by the department.

If this happens, as is likely, the NYB will be the third important national body within the purview of the DES where, within a short period of time, representative leaderships have been replaced by individuals appointed by the department, the other two being the Secondary Examinations Council and the Curriculum Council.

While the aversion of the mandarins of the DES to the processes of democracy and their preference for matters of public concern to be controlled by their own politically stated appointees is well known in the educational world it is surely time that the wider issues involved were more widely debated.

One would like to know, for example, whether departments other than the DES, which is notoriously resistant to public scrutiny and has done little or nothing to implement the Fulton recommendations on professionalism, are behaving in the same way. Is there a Government directive which is being generally applied or is it just the DES behaving with its customary disregard for public opinion?

Yours etc,
MAX MORRIS,
44 Coldharbour Road, N8.
October 24

Cuts in construction

From the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects and others

Sir, You report today (October 21) that the Cabinet has decided to set up a "star chamber" under Viscount Whitelaw to consider the arguments for various public spending programmes. Our industry has, more cause than most, to be keenly interested in these arguments.

A few days ago, in your columns (see October 18), Professor Sir Douglas Hague, who has been close to policymaking in recent years, pointed out that the Government's financial targets had been achieved by cutting capital investment and "living off the balance sheet". Our industry has been the chief victim.

Construction output has been reduced by 15 per cent, employment by some 20 per cent and apprentice intake by 35 per cent.

Investment in roads, housing,

sewerage, environmental works and other essential infrastructure has suffered. So much so that less than 4½ per cent of our national budget is now set aside by Government for renewing capital assets.

The impact of such Government action upon the construction industry is massive, yet often overlooked in the public expenditure review procedures. It now behoves Lord Whitehead and his colleagues, if they are to do their duty by future generations, to look hard at the effect of their decisions on the resources and efficiency of this most basic investment industry, and not simply short-term expediency.

Our group brings together unions,

employers, professionals, and materials suppliers to this important industry.

We are united in our concern that the Government's expenditure decisions of today

should not wreak irreparable damage to our investment in the society

and economy of tomorrow and to

the industry which must supply that investment.

Yours faithfully,

M. MANSON (President, Royal Institute of British Architects)

J. BARTLETT (President, Institute of Civil Engineers)

B. CHIVERS (President, National Federation of Building Trades Employers)

G. HENDERSON (National Secretary, Building Construction and Civil Engineering Group, TGWU)

J. STEVENSON (Chairman, Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors)

A. TURNER (President, National Council of Building Materials Producers)

C. WHEELER (President, Q.S. Division, Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors)

L. WOOD (General Secretary, Union of Construction Allied Trades & Technicians)

Group of Eight, 66 Portland Place, W1

the industry which must supply that investment.

Yours faithfully,

OLIVER MASON, Ridge House,

Jones Lane, Wadhurst, East Sussex

Yours faithfully,

CHRISTOPHER RUSSELL, Lincoln's Inn, WC1



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 27: Mr C. M. James was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands on his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Mexico City.

Mr James had the honour of being received by The Queen.

The Queen received the Archbishop of York (The Most Rev John Stephen Langford) who was introduced into Her Majesty's presence by the Viscount Whitelaw (Lord President of the Council) and did Homage upon his appointment.

The Queen received the Bishop of Sodor and Man (The Right Rev Arthur Henry Atwell) who was introduced into Her Majesty's presence by the Viscount Whitelaw (Lord President of the Council) and did Homage upon his appointment.

The Lord President of the Council administered the Oath.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells (Clerk of the Closet to The Queen) and the Gentlemen of Her Household did Homage upon their appointment.

The Queen this afternoon opened and toured an exhibition at the Commonwealth Institute to mark the Silver Jubilee of Voluntary Service Overseas (Honorary Chairman, Viscount Gartmore; Director, Mr Frank Judd).

Her Majesty was received on arrival by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (Councillor Mrs Ian Haslam) and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Institute (Sir David Hunt).

Lady Susan Hussey, Mr Robert Fellowes and Major Hugh Lindsay were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the Tiger Club, this morning at Buckingham Palace presided at a meeting of the judges of the "Dawn to Dusk" and GNAV Competitions.

His Royal Highness, Master, attended the Trinity House Luncheon for the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London on Trinity House, London, EC3.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Westminster Abbey Trust, this evening presided at a Trustees' meeting at Westminster Abbey.

Mr Richard Davies was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips today attended the first Celebrity Luncheon of the Family Welfare Association, at the International Hotel, London, W1.

The Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

Order of the British Empire

The Queen has commanded that a service of the Order of the British Empire is to be held in St Paul's Cathedral at 11.30am, on Thursday, May 17, 1984. The Duke of Edinburgh, Grand Master of the Order will be present.

Those belonging to the Order, and holders of the British Empire Medal who wish to attend should apply for their grants their new addresses, appointments (KBE, DBE, CBE, OBE, MBE, BEM) and other decorations in block capitals, as soon as possible and not later than Thursday, March 29, 1984, to: The Registrar of the Order, Central Chancery, St. James's Palace, London, SW1A 1BG.

No tickets are available for spouses, who are not members or medalists of the order, or guests because of the size of the order and the limited seating capacity in St Paul's Cathedral.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Major General D. M. Woodford to be Commandant, Joint Service Defence College in February 1984; Brigadier J. F. Bowman to be Director Army Legal Services Ministry of Defence in February 1984 in the rank of Major-General.

Latest wills

Mr Bernard Theophilus Smith, of Loxwood, Sussex, late of Hemmington, Warwickshire, generally regarded as the inventor of the modern coldstore, left estate valued at £126,816 net.

CLARENCE HOUSE
October 27: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this morning at a Service of Thanksgiving in St Paul's Cathedral to mark the Centenary of the Boys' Brigade. Ruth, Lady Fermoy and Captain Alastair Aird were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 27: The Prince of Wales this morning visited Project Full-employ at 47, Great Eastern Street, London, E1.

His Royal Highness this evening attended a dinner, given by British Aerospace to honour Sir Frank Whittle, at Royal Air Force Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex.

Mr David Rycroft was in attendance.

The Princess of Wales this morning attended the West Indian Parents' Family Conference, Graham Road, Brixton, London, SW9.

Mrs Anne Beckwith-Smith was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 27: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, held a Reception for the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Her Royal Highness is President, in the State Apartments, Kensington Palace, this evening.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 27: The Duke of Gloucester, President, British Consultants Bureau, was present at the Annual General Meeting and Luncheon at Royal Air Force Club, Piccadilly this evening.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, was represented by Sir Jean Maxwell-Scott at the Memorial Service for St Anthony Lewis, which was held in St Marylebone Parish Church, London NW1, this evening.

VORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE

October 27: The Duke of Kent today visited the Royal Signals and Radar Establishment at Malvern, Worcestershire.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Sir Richard Buckley.

A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Harry Smith will be held at 11.00am on Friday, November 4, 1983, in Southwark Cathedral.

Mr Richard Greene regrets he was unable to attend the service of Thanksgiving for the life of Mr David Niven, held yesterday.

A memorial service for Major-General R. E. Coaker will be held today at 11.30 at Kegworth Parish Church, Derby.

Birthdays today

Mr Francis Bacon, 74; Air Chief Marshal Sir Harry Broadbent, 78; Sir Edward Collier, 81; Mr David Dimbleby, 45; Professor Sir Richard Doll, 71; Lord Fraser of Kilmorack, 68; Surgeon Rear-Admiral John Keeling, 62; Miss Cleo Laine, 56; the Earl of Laneshore, 65; Mr Michael Noakes, 50; Brigadier Sir Otho Prior-Palmer, 86; Sir Rex Richards, 61; Mr William Rodgers, 55; Sir Folliott Sandford, 77.

Royal Thames Yacht Club

The Prince of Wales has been elected Commodore of the Royal Thames Yacht Club for the ensuing year. The other officers are Vice-Commodore, Mr John C. Foot; Rear Commodore, Mr Owen A. A. Asher and Mr William P. Andre-Jones.

Luncheons

Royal College of Surgeons of England

Professor Geoffrey Slaney, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, yesterday entertained at luncheon at the college, Lord Carr of Hadley, Mr J. L. Reed, Mr G. W. White, Professor A. J. Harding Rains and Mr R. J. Townsend.

Trinity House

The Duke of Edinburgh, Master, was present at a luncheon given by the Elder Brethren of Trinity House yesterday for the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs. The other guests included:

Mr R. G. L. Kenner, the Chairman of Goldsmiths, the Clothworkers, Mr John Fieldhouse, Mr Peter Green, Mr Alan H. Lewis, Mr K. Baker, Minister for Employment, Mr Jeremy Morris, Sir John Read, Mr Alan J. Parker and representatives of other financial institutions.



A is for Aardvark: The first in a set of drawings by Jonathan Kingdon, to be seen in a BBC television programme *From Aardvark to Zebra*, in the series *The Natural World*, and presently on show at the Concourse Gallery in the Barbican Centre, London.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. B. Newton and Miss F. Fitzgerald

The engagement is announced of Peter, youngest son of Sir Kenneth of Wildways, High Broom Lane, Crowborough, Sussex, and Fiona, only daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Q. Fitzgerald, of Penny Broom, Burham Market, Norfolk.

Mr R. M. F. Geld and Miss J. Richardson

The engagement is announced between Richard, eldest son of the Rev G. A. W. and Mrs Gold, of Bridge House, Great Bealings, Woodbridge, Suffolk, and Jennifer, daughter of Sir Leslie and Lady Richardson, of Old Vineyard, Constantia, Cape Town.

Mr E. K. Bowman and Miss A. Pickup

The engagement is announced of Edward, son of Mr and Mrs S. Bowman, of Hampshire, London, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Pickup, of Framlingham, Suffolk.

Mr J. D. Brown and Miss K. A. Love

A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Harry Smith will be held at 11.00am on Friday, November 4, 1983, in Southwark Cathedral.

Mr Richard Greene regrets he was unable to attend the service of Thanksgiving for the life of Mr David Niven, held yesterday.

A memorial service for Major-General R. E. Coaker will be held today at 11.30 at Kegworth Parish Church, Derby.

Order of the British Empire

The engagement is announced between Douglas, only son of Mrs Elizabeth Pollock and the late Mr George Brown and stepson of Mr John Pollock of Malpas, Cheshire, and Katrina, second daughter of Mr and Mrs A. F. Love, of Wadhurst, Sussex.

Mr D. C. Frazer and Miss L. M. D. Steel

The engagement is announced between Donovan, son of Mr and Mrs P. D. Frazer, of Tonquay, Devon, and Michelle, daughter of Mr J. D. Seed, of Kingston-upon-Hull, and Ernest Ruffer, of Brighton, Sussex.

Mr A. T. Hopkinson and Miss C. Birch Raynsford

The engagement is announced between Adrian, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. H. L. Hopkinson, of Poling Priory, Arundel, Sussex, and Clare, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Birch Raynsford, of Adwell House, Tetworth, Oxfordshire.

Mr M. K. Hutchinson and Miss S. J. Davidson

The engagement is announced between Murray Kenneth, elder son of Mr and Mrs K. R. Hutchinson, of St Helier's, Auckland, New Zealand, and Sara Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs G. A. Davison, of Bramley, Surrey, England.

Mr G. R. Southern and Miss M. C. Watkins

The engagement is announced between Garry Robin, son of Mrs Vivienne Vincent Southern, of Cape Town, South Africa, and the late Mr Conish Noel Southern, and Margaret Carrington, daughter of Mrs Luther LeGrande Watkins, of Orlando, Florida, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. Q. Gurney, of Cramlington, Skipton, North Yorkshire.

Mr R. J. Terry and Miss S. G. Oakes

The engagement is announced between Richard John, only son of Mr and Mrs R. G. Terry, of Tidbrook, Wadhurst, Sussex, and Fiona, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs M. J. McQuade, of Cloncaig, Skipton, North Yorkshire.

Mr D. M. Terry and Miss F. J. McQuade

The engagement is announced between Douglas Malcolm, elder son of Mr and Mrs David Terry, of New Tree Cottage, Ladywood, Worcestershire, and Fiona Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Eric McQuade, of Hampstead, London.

Royal College of Defence Studies

The annual reception of the Royal College of Defence Studies was held yesterday evening. Admiral Sir William and Lady Pillar received the guests. Among those present were ambassadors and high commissioners, and a number of distinguished guests who have participated on this year's course and of countries visited on tour. Ministers of HM Government and service chiefs.

Dinner
Corporation of London

The Corporation of London gave a reception and dinner at Mansion House yesterday in honour of the King and Queen of Tonga. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriff and their ladies, received the guests. Among those present were:

Mr R. G. L. Kenner, the Chairman of Goldsmiths, the Clothworkers, Mr John Fieldhouse, Mr Peter Green, Mr Alan H. Lewis, Mr K. Baker, Minister for Employment, Mr Jeremy Morris, Sir John Read, Mr Alan J. Parker and representatives of other financial institutions.

Old Rugbeian Society

The Old Rugbeian dinner is being held at Stationers' Hall on Tuesday, November 8. Tickets may be obtained from Mr H. T. H. Snowdon, 43 Castle Market, Sandbach, Kent.

Science report

Red light secret of the helleborine

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

each orchid bears lack nectar or other food for pollinating insects. Yet a field study over the past two years by a Swedish ecologist, Dr L. Anders Nilsson, shows that the red orchid provides a great attraction for insects, and particularly for bees.

So without nectar, how does the flower do it? Dr Nilsson says simply: "By deceit."

However, his conclusion reported in today's issue of *Nature* is based on great detailed observation on the behaviour of pollinating insects towards other flowering plants in a specific area in which the orchid was studied.

The plant is distributed widely, from Iran through the Mediterranean region and up to western Europe, even reaching southern Scandinavia. It grows most vigorously on calcareous soil in dry woods.

The four to ten brilliantly rose-coloured blooms which

look for mates. When visiting orchids, the insects enter an inner funnel-shaped cavity, formed by the two petals enclosing the column of sexual organs of the plant.

When the insect attempts to back out from this position, the bees brush firmly against the floral sexual organs and crescent-shaped grains of pollen become cemented on to their backs by "glue" deposited from the stigmatic surface.

An analysis with an instrument that measures the patterns of colours reflected from the flowers of the two plants reveals that the bees see the

same spectrum of colours for the orchid as for the bellflower.

The colour difference appears to the human eye, which is due to a strong reflection in the red band of light, is beyond the range of the bee's visual system.

Chemical analysis of the fragrances from both flowers shows the constituents are quite different. Observational data also suggests that there is no chemical attraction by the orchid. The shape of the flower as well as its fragrance is also of minor importance in this deception, according to Dr Nilsson.

Nature (Vol 305 No 5937, 1983).

OBITUARY SIGNOR RODOLFO SIVIERO Recovery of Italian art treasures

Signor Rodolfo Siviero, who died in hospital near Florence on October 26 at the age of 71, was a detective and art expert who discovered the whereabouts of hundreds of paintings and other works of art which had either been seized by the Germans during the war or otherwise illegally exported, and secured their return to Italian collections.

Siviero, who eventually became the head of a special squad set up by the Italian government to recover works of art from abroad, had begun his work of detection as early as 1937, when the covert plundering of Italy's artistic heritage by Hitler and Goering was already under way, with the apparent acquiescence of Mussolini and Ciano. Thus even before the war, works of the calibre of the Biscaccia of Myron had already left Italy for Germany in spite of the protests of the Italian Minister for National Education, Signor Bottai.

Siviero's insight into German intentions came about when he was posted to Berlin in 1937 by the Ministry of Defence to report on Hitler's preparations for the annexation of Austria. Besides filing information on military matters he became acquainted with a good deal else that the Germans were doing and when he returned to Italy where he operated as a partisan he became even more aware of the scale of the plunder.

At this stage he was powerless to prevent the works leaving the country but he was able to set up an organization which monitored the flow of art treasures northwards over the Alps and the Allies were requested not to bomb convoys which were known to have precious objects among their cargoes.

The peace treaties at first contained no provisions for the return of artistic plunder, but these qualities highly effectively in his chosen mission.

MR E. H. GODDARD

For several years he organized what was to be known as "Goddard-week-ends", to which heads of London grammar schools came in a Sussex hotel.

Educated at Dulwich College, he was briefly in the army during the First World War, but as a conscientious objector he was sent to the front line. After the war he became a teacher at Dulwich College, and later at Haberdashers' Aske's School at Hatcham, which began in the inter-war depression involved evacuation to the country - first Devon and then Surrey - in the second war, and reconstruction afterwards.

Many of the problems are familiar to headmasters of all over the country met to argue and discuss.

In the year of his retirement he was elected President of the Headmasters' Association. Before that he had given quietly distinguished service, and had instituted and organised conferences at Brasenose College, where headmasters from all over the country met to argue and discuss.

On retirement Goddard took up the assistant-secretaryship of the Association, and for a time acted as secretary. The increasing disability of his wife, who died in 1968, eventually made him retire in full. There were two daughters of the marriage, but he is survived by only one.

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES
City Office
200 Grosvenor Road
London WC1X 8EZ
Telephone 01-507 1244

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 634.0 up 4.0
FT Gilts 82.05 up 0.11
FT All Shares 432.54 up 0.98
(Datastream estimate)
Bargain: 19,153
Datastream USM Leaders
Index 92.62 down 0.28
New York Dow Jones
Average (latest): 1240.85
down 2.95
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones
Index 9,323.09 up 76.54
Hongkong Hang Seng
Index 815.28 up 17.43
Amsterdam 145.6 up 1.1
Sydney: AS Index 676.6
down 0.6
Frankfurt: Commerzbank
Index 1003.4 down 5.8
Brussels: General Index
123.30 down 0.8
Paris: CAC Index 141.2
unchanged
Zurich: SKA General 289.9
unchanged

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
1.4940 down 25pts
Index 83.3 down 0.1
DM 3.9125 up 0.0125
Fr 11.9250 up 0.0240
Yen 347.50 down 0.50
Dollar
Index 126.4 unchanged
DM 2.6185

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling 1.4945
Dollar DM 2.6160
INTERNATIONAL
ECU 0.576301
SDR 20.708616

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week
fixed 9%
3 month interbank 9%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9%
US rates:
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9
Treasury long bond 102%
102%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period September 7 to
October 4, 1983 inclusive:
9.719 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$384.50 pm \$384.50
close \$383.50 (2256.75)
New York latest: \$383.50
Krugerrand* (per coin):
\$394.50-396 (2284-2285)
Sovereigns* (new):
\$90.91 (280.25-51)
*Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interims: Aero Needles
Group, Clayton, Son & Co.,
Cole Group, GT Global Recovery
Investment Trust, Hopkinsons
Holdings, Savoy Hotel,
John C. Small & Tidmarsh, TR
Industrial & General Trust
Websters Group.
Finals: Burgess Products,
Transvaal Consolidated Land &
Exploration, Ulster Television.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Laurie Plantation, 1 Hobart
Place, SW1 (11.00);
Sheldon Jones, Royal Bath
and West Showground, Shepton
Mallet, Somerset (12.00);
Smith Bros., Institute of Chartered
Accountants, Moorgate
Place, EC2 (12.15);
Whitworth Electric, Great
Western Royal Hotel, Paddington,
W1 (3.00).

Lonrho buys Playboy Club

Lonrho, the international
trading company and London
Casino owner, yesterday named
itself as the buyer which paid
Trident Television £1m for the
former Playboy Club in Park
Lane.

The group refused to say
whether it would reapply for a
gaming licence to return the
roulette wheels to London's most
famous gambling club, which lost its licence two years ago after Gaming Board and
police objections.

• North Sea oil production
reached a record average daily
production last month 2.4
million barrels worth about
£476m, compared to the previous
record of 2.31 million
barrels in February.

• Mr Jack Aaronson, the
accountant who rescued the
Gra greyhound stadium group in
the mid-1970s, yesterday re-
signed as executive chairman
and as a director. He has been
replaced by solicitor Mr Isidore
Kerman, aged 78, who heads a
consortium which acquired a 27
per cent interest in June.

• Company liquidations rose 7
per cent in the third quarter to
3,700 adjusted for seasonal
factors. Bankruptcies rose by 8
per cent to 1,850, according to
the magazine *British Business*.

Government to halve its 45% stake in telecommunications group

Cable & Wireless share sale will help meet asset disposal target

By Jonathan Davis,
Financial Correspondent

The Government will sell
another large chunk of its
shareholding in Cable & Wireless
before April in order to ensure
that it meets the Treasury's asset sale
target of £1.25bn this financial year.

Announcing this in the
House of Commons yesterday,
Mr John Moore, the Financial
Secretary at the Treasury, said
the Government intended to
sell about half its 45 per cent
shareholding in the telecommunications
group.

The precise timing of the sale
and the amount of shares to be
sold will depend on market
conditions but the expectation
in the City last night was that
the sale would be achieved by a
placing of shares with City
investment institutions, rather than
by an offer for sale.

Cable & Wireless was one of
the first of the government's
large privatization issues, in its
first term. A fraction under 50
per cent of the shares were



Sharp: vociferous support for
privatization.

flown on the market in November 1981, raising £225m. The Government's shareholding has since fallen to 45 per cent following the company's cash-and-shares acquisition of the Hongkong Telephone Company earlier this year.

The Government holds 204 million shares in Cable & Wireless. Taking last night's closing price of 260p as an

illustration, selling 100 million of those would raise £260m before expenses.

This is the kind of sum that
Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor,
needs to raise to be sure of
getting near his £1.25bn asset sale
target given that the flotation of
the Enterprise oil company –
the holding company for British
Gas' former North Sea oil assets – is not considered feasible before the next financial year.

So far this year Mr Lawson
has received £293m from the
second tranche of payments on
last year's British flotation, and
£450m from the sale of BP
shares last month. Another
£280m is expected from the sale
of British Gas' onshore oil field,
Wyche Farm, giving a total
of more than £910m.

Although Mr Moore de-
scribed the latest Cable &
Wireless share disposal as being
one of the most vociferous of
the Government's programme of
privatization, the move is certain to be seen in the



Moore: part of the Govern-
ment's programme.

City as little more than a fund-
raising exercise to help the
Government meet its public
spending targets.

Mr Eric Sharp, the chairman
of Cable & Wireless, has been
one of the most vociferous
proponents of the benefits of
companies being transferred from
the public to the private
sector.

The shares have performed

strongly since the issue, more
than doubling in value, al-
though they have been much
weaker in recent weeks.

After the Commons an-
nouncement Mr Peter Shore,
chief Opposition spokesman on
Treasury and Economic affairs,
described it as yet another sorry
episode in the unfolding saga of
public asset stripping that went
by the name privatization.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (SDP
MP for Stockton South) sug-
gested that the Government was
really "selling the silver to pay
the household bills."

• Concern for consumers pro-
tection and the rights of
consumers "drives me to
promote privatization," Mr
Norman Tebbit, Secretary of
State for Trade and Industry,
declared last night (Edward
Towns writes).

Mr Tebbit, addressing the
Price Waterhouse partner's
dinner in London, said that in
the past public sector inefficiencies
had been paid for many times over.

City Editor's Comment

Glamour goes out of the market

Share prices are now drift-
ing in a sort of ghostly
limbo. After rising more
than two-thirds in less than
a couple of years, prices
broke sharply earlier this
month and certainly show
no inclination to test the all-time
peaks scaled in Angst.

There is a general feeling
that the great bull market is
over, but neither stock-
brokers nor analysts can
bring themselves to predict
the bear market that would
follow.

The splurge of takeovers,
high-priced new issues and
succession of glamour sec-
tors that characterize the
end of a market advance
have all turned a bit sour.
But the classic bear ingredient
of sharply rising interest
rates. Which were
forecast earlier this year
because of public spending
problems, is now noticeably
missing. So there is no push
into money.

This confusion may be no
bad thing. Old-timers who
go back before the 1967-69
bull market and inflation
can remember times when
investment was not
governed by trying to time
the huge swings in interest
rates and share prices that
have characterized markets
since, but by choosing the
right individual investments
on their fundamental
worth.

There is, to take one
example, still a remarkably
large number of banks and
sound consumer and industrial
companies whose shares offer munificent
dividend yields.

Reverting to the macro-
approach, investors still
face a new situation. If
stockbrokers Hoard Govett
has advised shareholders to
accept the offer.

Mr John Webster, a director
of Sun Life, said yesterday that
North British would be brought
into the Sun Life group and
would cease to trade as an
independent company.

Its commercial property
assets are worth 202p a share and
include substantial office develop-
ments in Newcastle.

Sun Life has property invest-
ments valued at £485m which
represent about 20 per cent of
the group's total investment
portfolio.

The funds argue that if
companies went direct to
investors they would have
to produce prospectuses,
which is an expensive
exercise. They also claim
that the management charge
is not excessive. The
mean charge is around 7
per cent.

Interest rates are now on
a tightrope. According to
the latest monetary analysis
from Messrs Greenwell,
all is well. The stage should
be set for cuts, certainly if
the long-awaited dollar fall
really materializes. That
would sustain gilt-edged but
would sustain shares at
least somewhere near their
present level.

But sterling could push
interest rates the other way.
No wonder so many are
sitting on their thumbs.

Cashing in on tax relief

Was the Chancellor a little
starry-eyed when he an-
nounced the Business
Expansion Scheme in the
Budget last March? The
main beneficiaries so far
have been funds which have
raked in large amounts of
cash, charge hefty manage-
ment fees to the investors
and usually interest as well
to the small firms which get
the finance.

Raising the money is
easy. Investing it wisely is a
little more difficult. The
difficulties are compounded
because in order to qualify
for the scheme's hefty tax
relief it has to be invested
by April 1.

The pressure of time
means the quality of the
portfolios may not be all
that investors might have
desired.

Surely the Chancellor's
original idea was that small
firms would benefit from
cheap finance provided
directly by small investors
attracted by tax relief. The
idea was not to provide easy
money for financial institutions
ready to set up a fund with a good line in
sales patter to take advantage of it.

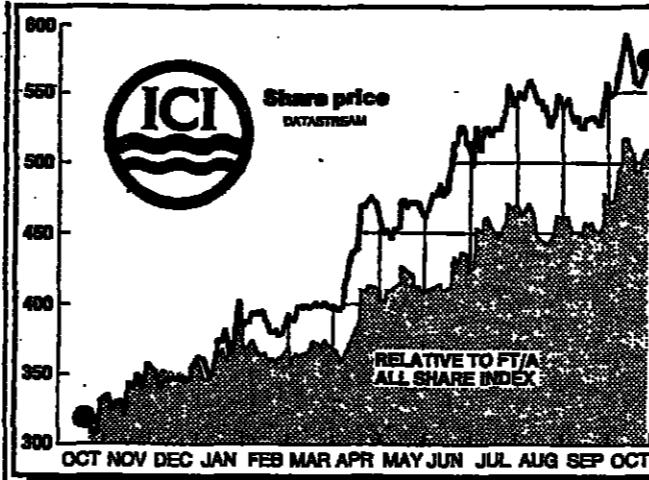
The funds argue that if
companies went direct to
investors they would have
to produce prospectuses,
which is an expensive
exercise. They also claim
that the management charge
is not excessive. The
mean charge is around 7
per cent.

Contributing greatly to the
improved earnings picture were
the operations of the Marathon
Oil subsidiary acquired in early
1982. Its earnings rose almost 25 per cent
to \$231m from \$185m a year
earlier largely because of profits
from new oil fields in the North
Sea and higher margins on sales
of refined products.

In addition, the company was
able to cut significantly losses
from steel operations, which
were reduced to \$124m from
\$274m a year earlier.

Also reporting surprisingly
strong earnings for the third
quarter were two of America's
largest oil companies, Exxon
Corporation and Standard Oil
Company of California.

Both were helped by sharply
higher earnings from their
overseas operations.



ICI doubles pretax profits to £445m

By Graham Seasear

ICI profits are still growing
strongly without much help so
far from economic recovery.
Results for the first nine months
of the year show pretax profits
more than doubled at £445m, up
from £203m at the same stage
last year.

Although exchange rates have
been more favourable this year,
ICI stresses that the results owe
little if anything to economic
recovery but are due to its own
efforts at cost-cutting, a fall
in oil prices and more effective
marketing.

Profits from oil trading
remained stable at £26m,
compared with £23m in the
previous quarter after a higher
petroleum revenue rate at £47m.

Profits for the third quarter at
£147m, were lower than the
£170m registered in the second
quarter, but this was due to
seasonal influences and the
company expects higher profits
in the final three months,

leading analysts to upgrade
forecasts of £600m for the year.

These figures are before
extraordinary write-off of

Investors' Notebook, page 16

Austerity plan at Crown Agents

By Our Financial Correspondent

The Crown Agents are planning
to sell their grandiose headquar-
ters in London and impose
tough new working
conditions on a greatly reduced
staff in an effort to combat their
financial crisis.

Civil service unions claimed
yesterday that the draconian
measures being considered
include longer hours for no
extra pay, a cut in redundancy
benefits and compulsory trans-
fer of staff to an office outside
London.

The deadline for a new wage
law is becoming increasingly
tight.

basis. This was rejected on legal
advice.

Mr Alan Frood, the Agents'

managing director, confirmed
that the civil service working
conditions of the staff –
including their index-linked
pensions – were being reviewed
to see whether they could be
afforded in the Agents' new and
commercial role.

He denied that employees
would have to work longer for
less pay, however.

Management, mainly for pension
funds.

National Westminster is said
to have approached leading
brokers Wedd Duracher, but
the bank refused to comment.

Leading British institutions
which are said to have had talks
with the top brokers include,
apart from the Midland and
National Westminster, four<br

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price	Div Yld	% P/E
A & M Hire 10p Ord	104		
Am Carriers Grp 1p Ord (120)	104		
BP 25p Ord (439)	293.8		
British Industries 7p Ord N.V. Ord (a)	195.2		
Carlsberg 10p Ord	123		
D J Security Alarms 10p Ord (60)	108		
Habibullah Fund Managers 50p Ord (75)	70.2		
Hannover Assets Dfl (197)	105		
Heublein Foods 10p Ord (60)	141		
Imperial Group 10p Ord (91)	72		
Orford Interiors 10p Ord (62)	23		
PCT Group 10p Ord (239)	303		
Telmex 5p Ord (158)	156		
Toronto Granite 25p Ord (32)	220.5		
Tunbridge Wells 25p Ord (100)	93		
Turner's Fosters 25p Ord (100)	93		

Final price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities, * by tender.1982/83 Int. Gross
High Low Stock Price Chg % Div Yield

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS	High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	%	Div	Yld	Gross	Int.	High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	%	Div	Yld	Gross	Int.	
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85									101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85								
101.5 512 Exch 196p 1963-1964 100%	10.957	10.85		</																	

COMPANY NEWS
IN BRIEF

Allied Leather Industries
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pre-tax profit £237,000 (loss
£28,000)
Turnover £13.3m (£12m)
Net interim dividend 1.75p (same)

S. Simpson
Year to 31.7.83
Pre-tax profit £243,000 (£402,000)
Stated earnings 4.07p (4.14p)
Turnover 22.7m (£23m)
Net dividend 4p (3.5p)

Philip Hill Investment Trust
Half-year to 30.9.83
Attributable profit £7.5m (3.4m)
Stated earnings 3.86p (3.56p)
Turnover 26.5m (5.9m)
Net interim dividend 2p (same)

Coates Brothers
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pre-tax profit £3.2m (£4.5m)
Stated earnings 4.07p (5.48p)
Turnover £9.8m (£5.4m)
Net interim dividend 1p (same)

Manganese Bronze Holdings
Year to 31.7.83
Pre-tax profit £548,000 (£349,000)
Stated earnings 3.18p (1.48p)
Turnover £37.3m (£34.9m)
Net dividend 2.17p

Stewart and Wight
Year to 26.3.83
Pre-tax profit £35,000 (£8,000)
Stated earnings 3.28p (3.37p)
Turnover £236,000 (£238,000)
Net dividend 14p (4p)

Stockdale Holdings
Year to 31.3.83
Pre-tax profit £4.3m (£4.9m)
Stated earnings 4.37p (5.86p)
Turnover £26.7m (£27.3m)
Net dividend 1.2p (same)

De Vere Hotels and Restaurants
Nine months to 30.9.83
Pre-tax profit £1.1m (£214,000)
Turnover £15.38m (£14.1m)
Net interim dividend 3p (3p)

Border Breweries (Wrexham)
Half-year to 31.8.83
Pre-tax profit £247,000 (£458,000)
Stated earnings 5.53p (5.32p)
Turnover £5.62m (£5.4m)
Net interim dividend 1.4p (same)

British Assets Trust
Year to 30.9.83
Pre-tax profit £9m (£7.2m)
Stated earnings 4.34p (4.61p)
Turnover £2.7m (£7.9m)
Net dividend 4.5p (4.55p)

Weeks Associates
Half-year to 14.6.83
Pre-tax profit £100,000 (£38,000)
Stated earnings 1p (0.4p)
Turnover 25.8m (£5m)
Net interim dividend none (same)

Base
Lending
Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCG	9%
Chase Savings	10.1%
Consolidated Crds	9.14%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Notional Rate.
* 7-day minimum interest of under
£10,000, 9%; £10,000 up to
£20,000, 9%; £20,000 and over, 7.14%.

ICI tunes up for top performance

ICI's nine-month results are just the overtone in two ways: as a pointer to the full year and a prelude to its big board listing on the New York stock exchange next Tuesday.

They are encouraging on both counts: with pharmaceuticals powering third quarter profits to £147m pretax, seasonally down on the bumper £170m second quarter, but out of sight of last year's comparable £58m. This is progress by ICI's own bootstraps.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent. The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

McKechnie
Bros

McKechnie Bros
Year to 31.7.83
Pre-tax profit £11.1m (£10.1m)
Stated earnings 13.6p (13.1p)
Turnover £158.1m (£154.8m)
Net dividend 7.28p (same)
Share price 122p down 2p. Yield 8.5%

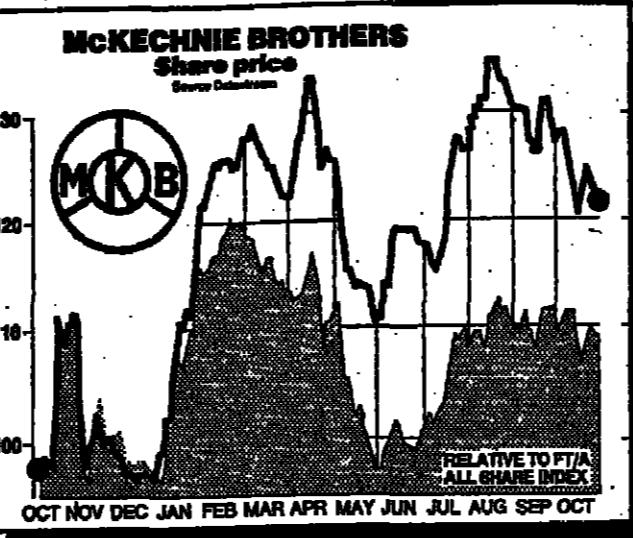
Pharmaceuticals, about a third of profits all told, are the big selling point, given the glamour rating for comparable Glaxo. Agriculture and particularly the plant protection

businesses are likewise big and strong.

ICI, at a more mundane level, has stopped petrochemical losses and cut losses elsewhere. The importance of that achievement is that, although there has been some help from the exchange rate over the year, there has so far been little from the economy, either in Britain or in Europe. This is progress by ICI's own bootstraps.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.



Businesses are likewise big and strong.

ICI, at a more mundane level, has stopped petrochemical losses and cut losses elsewhere. The importance of that achievement is that, although there has been some help from the exchange rate over the year, there has so far been little from the economy, either in Britain or in Europe. This is progress by ICI's own bootstraps.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent.

The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic

Financing through mortgages

Loans from building societies for business development could fill a gap in the range of sources of finance for small businesses, according to the Association of Independent Businesses (AIB).

A survey out this week suggested that loans for investment in a business could be secured against homes through a second mortgage. There have already been a few cases of building societies making such arrangements and the Building Society Association has indicated there is no legal obstacle, according to AIB.

If building societies adopted the idea, loans were unlikely to exceed £150m a year, a comparatively small amount compared with total building society new lending last year of £14 billion, the survey says.

It adds: "It is difficult to have any significant effect on lending for new house purchase. But the effect on small and independent business finance would be dramatic."

Leicester Business Venture, a local enterprise agency backed by some 30 leading companies in the county, is widening its scope to help more established companies. The benchmark will be companies employing up to 200 people.

In the past two years the agency had been concentrating on assisting in business start-ups and advising smaller businesses. Its

BRIEFING

advice and counselling service is free.

Mr John Cutler, director and chief executive who is on a three-year secondment from Wimpy International (part of United Biscuits where he was national sales manager), points out that it is easier to create ten new jobs in a company employing 50 people than to aspire to the same number with a company starting from scratch.

The Venture's founder bankers have agreed to concentrate on marketing, product development, financial management and other techniques. In two years the agency had helped more than 500 companies.

It operates from the Business Advice Centre established in central Leicester as a one-stop shop for small businessmen's supermarket offering key services needed by small businesses. Address: 30 New Walk, Leicester; telephone (0533) 554464.

More London courses on "Finding the Right Business Idea" are on offer, organized by the London Enterprise Agency in conjunction with the London Regional Management Centre. The courses are aimed at those wanting to run their own business while keeping information on opportunities available.

Take over developing a business from scratch, buying a going concern and taking up a franchise. There is guidance on feasibility assessment and the preparation of business plans.

Courses are at the Polytechnic of Central London on Saturday November 5 and Saturday December 3. Contact: London Enterprise Agency, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4N 3AE; telephone Christine Bird/Jane West (01) 248 4444, ext 230.

Burger King Corporation, the world's second largest fast-food hamburger chain, will shortly be offering franchises as part of a £20m expansion plan in Britain. In four years it plans to increase its British outlets from the present nine to 50, of which about 60 per cent will be franchised.

Franchise fees will be about £22,000 with another £200,000 to find in investment to cover items of purchase of equipment and the cost of site improvements. Leasing costs, which are likely to vary widely according to the property, would be additional. Contact: Burger King, 10 Stratton Street, London W1; telephone 01-229 7571.

MR FRIDAY Ken Payne



"I need one to pay for my accountant, solicitor, insurer and constant calls to the Samaritans"

The Small Firms Loans Guarantee Scheme, under which the Department of Trade and Industry underwrites 30 per cent of loans made by banks, is now under review to decide whether it should continue after May next year.

Mr Trippier said: "Without prejudging the results of the review I would say that thus far the scheme appears to be a success." But he added: "The rate of applications does seem to have hit a plateau although the curve on applications may start to rise a little. I am anxious that more small businesses should be aware of the scheme."

Is £75,000 too low a limit?

Applications have recently been running at between £500 and £600 a month, with some 500 guarantees issued in August and 482 in September. The total number of guarantees given since the pilot scheme started in June 1981 is 12,231, amounting to £403,400.

So far business failures have resulted in guaranteed payments to the banks of rather more than £31m, indicating a failure rate of less than 8 per cent. With loans typically running five or more years it is too early to assess from this result what the underlying failure rate is likely to be.

Most banks are expecting a failure rate of around 15 per cent but other assessments suggest that one in five of businesses given loans will fail.

One issue being considered in the review is whether the scheme's upper limit of £75,000 should be raised. But the average loan made is much lower at £23,000.

It has been argued that guarantees should be scaled down below 80 per cent but Mr Trippier believes it is too early in the scheme's development to strike a judgment on that.

Counsellors are attached to

Derek Harris talks to the minister for small businesses

The 'hell on wheels' enterprise

Mr Trippier... a mission to double the number of enterprise agencies

professionals seconded for a few years by the groups of leading companies which in most locations have got together to launch them.

Some observers feel there has been a patchy performance from LEAs as with other localised organizations that have joined the burgeoning business of helping small

businesses. Mr Trippier said: "The vast majority of LEAs are a success. None has yet fallen by the wayside. But a lot does depend on the personality of those running an agency."

While the backing of local authorities is important, where LEAs may go wrong is if more than half their funding comes from a local authority. You

must preserve the right of the director to turn to the local authority and criticise it. I am slightly un-served at the proposal of directors of enterprise agencies coming from local government." There was always the problem of simply extending bureaucracy.

Mr Trippier agrees that setting up an LEA could be as tough as setting up a business. He was involved in establishing one in his own constituency in the Rossendale area of Lancashire in 1981 and he remembers that as "hell on wheels". He said: "You have to get companies who are prepared to accept responsibility for the community. Many can easily feel they are meeting such a responsibility just by employing people at their own factory."

The LEAs are being seen at this stage as entirely complementary to the Department's own small firms advisory service which has a dozen regional centres to where small companies can go for a wide variety of advice.

Mr Trippier sees the LEAs like all the advisory organizations having a role in clearing up two areas of confusion for small businesses. A review has just started aimed at bringing more coherence to the various Government measures aimed at helping small businesses.

He said: "I would like to see directors and deputy directors at LEAs being leading experts on the schemes. That would get the message over at grass roots level."

The drive to simplify forms is still going on in tune with the Prime Minister's call to reduce the administrative burdens on small business. Mr Trippier said: "Forms unfortunately cannot just be eliminated.

The Bank backs research spotlight

by Jeremy Warner

A small business research unit has been established with backing from the Bank of England and several large companies.

It will focus the large quantity of local and academic research on small businesses as well as commissioning and conducting its own work.

The unit, The Small Business Research Trust, being funded initially by the Bank of England, Bass, National Westminster Bank, J Sainsbury, Shell UK and Trusthouse Forte. Its chairman is Sir Charles Villiers a former head of British Steel who now runs the corporation's small business development unit.

National research on the economic role and problems of small businesses was at one stage undertaken by the former Department of Industry. But this work lapsed.

Despite government emphasis on the importance of developing a healthy small business sector, it is generally recognised that there is not enough information to enable sensitive policy-making for small businesses. A review has just started aimed at bringing more coherence to the various Government measures aimed at helping small businesses.

There is still little agreement as to why small firms should be encouraged, the problems they face, the means of solving them, or the effectiveness of current measures," says Mr Bert Nicholson, research secretary with the Small Business Research Trust.

A recent survey of small business attitudes conducted by the Economist Intelligence Unit for the Shell Small Business Unit discovered that there was general ignorance of most of the measures introduced since 1979.

Find the Right Business Ideas

A 1 day course at Polytechnic of Central London November 5th and December 3rd

DETAILS FROM Jane West

London Advertising Agency, 69 Gower Street, London EC1A 5AB

Telephone 01-236 2675 & 244 8383

ENGINEERING COMPANY

All toolroom facilities available.

Contract engineering, short

or full supply offered.

Martins Direct Ltd.

457 9 Lichfield Road, London NW10 5TQ

Telephone 081-337 1022

WANTED URGENTLY

Property Investment Companies

High yielding commercial and industrial investments and renovations in any areas.

£50,000-£1 million.

Box 1503H, The Times

PALL MALL

No Premium

Prestige fumé, carpet, showroom/offices inclusive with wood paneling + T.V. Immediate availability. Short/long term. From £75 p.w.

01-839 4808

WANTED URGENTLY

Premises

open space (no pillars)

warehouse/office

with wood paneling

use Class 111 North Thames area

change is very possible

offer

01-839 4808

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Find the Right

Business Ideas

A 1 day course at Polytechnic of Central London

November 5th

and December 3rd

DETAILS FROM

Jane West

London Advertising Agency,

69 Gower Street,

London EC1A 5AB

Telephone

01-236 2675 & 244 8383

FINANCING

through mortgages

advice and

counselling service is

free.

Mr John Cutler, director and

chief executive who is on a three-

year secondment from Wimpy

International (part of United

Biscuits where he was national

sales manager), points out that it is

easier to create ten new jobs in a

company employing 50 people than

to aspire to the same number with a

company starting from scratch.

The Venture's founder bankers

have agreed to concentrate on

marketing, product develop-

ment, financial management and

other techniques.

In two years the agency had helped

more than 500 companies.

It operates from the Business

Advice Centre established in

central Leicester as a one-stop

shop for small supermarket

offering key services needed by

small businesses and advice and

counselling service is free.

Mr David Trippier, since June

the minister responsible for

small businesses in the Depart-

ment of Trade and Industry, has

a mission virtually to double

the number of local enterprise

agencies within three years.

In little more than two years,

160 such agencies, or LEAs

as they are known, have

sprung up around the country,

mainly in industrialised areas

such as the North East and

Midlands.

Mr Trippier is not bothered

about the multiplicity of advisory

services. He says: "Nobody

should be so arrogant as to say

the advice they give to an entrepre-

neur would be exactly

what the entrepreneur would

want."

It is "difficult to have any

significant effect on lending for new

OXFAM

V Forty years ago, half a dozen people met in the Old Library of University Church in Oxford, to form an organization to relieve famine and sickness arising from the war. The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief became Oxfam, its telegraphic address, on the suggestion of the Post Office, who pointed out that the whole title would cost them a fortune in cables. The founders included Professor Gilbert Murray, the Reverend T. R. Milford, vicar of University Church, who became chairman, Cecil Jackson-Cole, the first honorary secretary, Dr Henry Gillett, the mayor of Oxford, and Sir Alan Pim, the honorary treasurer.

Their aims at that time were wholly charitable, directed towards the feeding of starving children in occupied Greece and Belgium. But from that very first moment the committee ran into political considerations which have complicated the relief of distress to this day. Would food sent to Belgium to feed children indirectly help the German war effort? Dingle Foot, Minister of Economic Warfare, decided that it would. Food was not sent to Belgium.

In 1943 the first donation, £3,200, was channelled through the Greek Red Cross to feed Greek children, and that same year the committee was registered as a charity. All the seeds of future expansion into the organisation we know today were planted that year. A Famine Relief Week with Greek dancing, films and concerts raised £10,700, an enormous sum for wartime.

A campaign was organised for postcards to be written in support of relief for women and children in Greece and Belgium and £20 was authorised to be spent in advertising. More than 7,000 postcards were received.

After the war, there was another question which caused anxious debate. Should Germ-



Not all Oxfam's work is with disasters: here children are taught crafts in a centre at Bangalore. Right, Vicky's stark message in 1961

any be included in the relief programme, or would this enrage British supporters? If voluntary groups contributed to welfare, would governments withdraw support? As Ben Whitaker says in his book on the history of Oxfam, *A Bridge of People*: "It was decided to take both risks" and money was sent to the Quakers, who were working in Germany.

From the first there has been a strong Quaker element. Dr Henry Gillett, one of the founders, was a Quaker, and Brian Walker, the director general for the past ten years,

is also a Quaker. The style of fund raising, and sending money to people on the spot has continued.

Not everything has gone smoothly and without dissent. Cecil Jackson-Cole was a self-made man, an energetic shop owner from London's East End (described by a close associate as "restlessly anxious to help the world's needy") who realized that charities would have to be run on business-like lines. He insisted that the first administrative secretary, Leslie Kirkley (now Sir Leslie) be appointed.

When angry, Jackson-Cole was known to throw typewriters about in the office. A difficult and intolerant man, he went on to found Help the Aged, and Action in Distress (now Action Aid).

In 1949 the Charity Commissioners approved the widening of Oxfam's registered objectives to "the relief of suffering arising as a result of war, or any other cause in any part of the world". The first appeal that year was for Palestinian refugees, followed by appeals for Korea (1950), the famine in Bihar, the East Coast floods in Britain, the Ionian islands earthquake (1953) the Hungarian uprising (1956), Algeria (1957), World Refugee Year (1959), the Congo (1960), Nigeria/Biafra (1967-70), earthquake in Peru, cyclone in East Pakistan (1970-71), Bangladesh/India (1971), Guatemala's earthquake (1976), cyclone in India (1977). So it continues, up to Oxfam's brave venture into Kampuchea, and its present work in Central America.

In the late 1960s Oxfam experienced an internal crisis

which was seriously disrupting

and caused many to question

the purpose of their work. In

1968 Nicholas Stacey was

appointed deputy director. He

was energetic and intelligent,

and with a sense of mission,

but, as Ben Whitaker tactfully

puts it, "not a natural number

two". He saw Oxfam as having

a middle-aged, middle-class

image, and failing to catch the

attention of younger people,

with the long-term possibility of

a decline in funds and influence.

Stacey argued that Oxfam

should devote itself to persuading

government to increase the

amount for relief and development,

saying that "when the British Government cut its

overseas aid programme by

£20m in 1966 it involved a sum

greater than the total of all

Oxfam's spending since its birth

in 1942".

Areas of conflict and dissension took time to resolve

In the political climate of the time this point of view had supporters both within Oxfam and outside. It was opposed on two principal grounds: that if Oxfam were to adopt overtly political objectives, the Charity Commissioners would be empowered to remove its

charitable status, with all that implied; and there was serious concern that Oxfam's traditional supporters and volunteers would not welcome such a change.

After much discussion and considerable friction within the organization, and a number of resignations, it was decided not to make such a radical change in outlook and attitude, and in May 1970 Stacey resigned leaving behind areas of conflict and dissension which took time to resolve.

It is a tribute to the strength

of the organization and the people who run it that Oxfam survived, and redefined its purpose. Brian Walker, appointed director in 1974 in succession to Leslie Kirkley, told the staff: "Change is never easy. But each one of us, when faced by the need to consider changes of attitude or method of working (let alone changes in

life style which the whole industrialized society is having to contemplate) would do well to ponder: what right have we to urge the poor to change, or the rich to alter their style, if we ourselves are disengaged from experiment and adapt?"

A new professionalism has

set Oxfam on an efficient road

to their goals. There are now 27 field directors, 650 shops, a full-time staff of 563, and 55,000 long term donors (in 1963, there were 8,000). Oxfam staff are conscious of the need to match the increasing size of the operation to the aspirations and wishes of both the poor of the world, whom they serve, and the expectations of the supporters and believers in their work in this country. It is an impossible equation, but the best answer lies in the words of Edmund Burke: "Nobody made a greater mistake than he who did nothing because he could only do a little."

NATIONAL CARRIERS
PARCELS
PARCELSPEED
NOMINATED CARRIER

We are pleased to be associated with OXFAM in their good work.
Best wishes for the future.

ABLE PACKAGING LTD

Middlewich, Cheshire CW10 9NT

Tel.: 060684 5044

This Space was donated as a gesture of our wholehearted support.

Like you, we've decided this occasion is something well worth our backing.

BARCLAYS



"You see, they're trying to find some undeveloped areas..."

Don't forget the water pack

"The grasp of the poor on life is so tenuous, it needs only the least puff to blow them away — collapse in the environment, a change in the weather, the wickedness of man, illness..." so says Guy Stringer, Oxfam's deputy director.

In a disaster, the first thing an Oxfam field director does is to ring Oxford to say where he is. This obvious procedure, says Marcus Thompson, 12 years with Oxfam, four of them in India, is essential. "We must not partake of the chaos which is part of the emergency", he says. Oxfam staffers must be methodical. For instance, a water engineer going off to a crisis needs a contract, travellers' cheques, identity card, background information, letters of introduction, kit allowance, medical shots.

Ringing Oxfam from the field, he tells the position as you know it. Oxfam headquarters probably also have information which may alter your decisions. You say where you are going, where you may be contacted, and where money should be sent. Accounts are kept, no matter how dire the emergency. It's part of the disciplined approach to chaotic situations.

Oxfam last year allocated £11.9m to some 1,550 projects in 72 countries, and not all of it was for disasters. One of the larger grants to Kampuchea went for bicycles for health visitors in two provinces, and the smallest was for service and parts mammals for street cleaning vehicles.

Dick Copeland, director of the Disaster unit, and Jim Howard, the Oxfam Technical officer point out that usually they send money, not supplies. It can cost as much to airfreight blankets as the blankets themselves, and blankets can always be obtained within the country.

Marcus Thompson of the Disaster Unit airdropped 5,000 sets of children's clothes from India to Uganda. "If you have people

F. B. Components

35/41 Edgeway Road, Marston, Oxford

Specialists in relief supplies, including:
VEHICLES, MOTOR CYCLES, PUMPS, GENERATORS,
TOOLS & EQUIPMENT, ALL SPARE PARTS,
BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

Telephone: Oxford (0885) 724646 Telex: 837367 OXPART 6

David J. Clark Limited, Glasgow
Colour Printers and Manufacturing Stationers

Wish Oxfam continued success with their many and varied works among the citizens of our world.

SMITH MILLINGTON FLEET MANAGEMENT

CONTRACT HIRE and LEASING

Professional advice on all aspects of fleet acquisition.

Contact K.J. Leedham.
MARKET HARBOROUGH 66688 Extn. 20
for further information.
SMITH MILLINGTON LTD.
LEICESTER ROAD, MARKET HARBOROUGH

SMITH MILLINGTON
MAIN DEALERS

This space donated by
Northern Foods

For 40 years, Oxfam have been calling on us to ship their supplies by land, sea and air into areas of the world struck by war, flood, earthquake, poverty, disease and famine.

Our freight forwarding skills have taken cargo to the most remote places on earth and brought into Britain the goods made by newly established industries in the Third World.

Davies Turner have been in business since 1870 to give that kind of service.

334 Queenstown Road
London SW8 4NG
Telephone: 01-622 9361

Davies Turner
The real freight experts

SOS

has 200 Sun pumps providing steady supplies of water in the remotest regions of countries which need it most.

Congratulations to OXFAM for the help they give in supplying these regions and in particular to the refugee camps in Somalia.

Enquiries to:

Representative Office
31 Queen Anne's Gate
London SW1H 9BU
Tel: 01-222 5202

10/8/83

Getting things done under the banyan tree



"Today, in charitable terms, Oxfam is large, though not, of course, in relation to human misery, and it is very important to keep within Oxfam a sense of humanity." So says Guy Stringer, deputy director of Oxfam and like many other working for the organization, someone who has come from another successful career.

In his case, it is from two other careers - in the Army, where he fought in the Far East, during the war, and in Korea, where he took an engineering degree, and went on to a career in the pottery industry. "My family have been potters since 1340," he said, "and the day I joined the company I got some advice from the old chairman: 'First, you don't make rubbish. Next, if you make a mistake you put it right, and thirdly, you walk through the factories every day.'

The last piece of information he says, "was the best piece of advice I ever had." Not only does he try to walk through Oxfam's labyrinthine offices building at the unsmart end of Banbury Road in Oxford every day, but he has visited Africa and India in the last year, on the same principle.

"When I joined Oxfam it was a relatively small affair. I have been lucky enough to be part of a number of men and women who, I like to think, have changed Oxfam significantly.

There is a very important position for a charitable organization such as Oxfam today. We are not shackled by political issues, and we are able to move and organize with speed.

"The classic example is the fact that we were the first to break the logjam into Kampuchea. While the nation and the governments make up their minds we can actually be there in the early days when it is possible to be an effective life-saving organization. You have to be organized, to be efficient, and to have a back-up where you can put your hands on doctors, nurses and sanitation engineers."

The work of Oxfam does not always concern itself with disasters. "We are particularly interested in the landless, the slum urban poor, who don't advance. In some ways their condition has worsened," says Guy Stringer. Development thinking has changed. It used to be considered important to finance large schemes, on the grounds that input at the top would percolate down.

"In fact this is not the case. If you take an enormous water scheme, the chances are that the richer, progressive farmers will benefit most, because they are brighter, more robust, and have more resources - and so the rich

get richer. We work through our people in the field. We support no programme without inspecting it ourselves - never - and so we are able to help poor communities because we work at grassroots level."

There are roughly 1,800 of these small-scale programmes, involving relatively modest sums, all monitored by Oxfam field directors and field officers for effectiveness and relevance.

"I have just been in Somalia, where we held a seminar for the heads of nomad families to discuss the problems of their environment, arranged by the field officers, who are universal men and women drawn from the community. We had another seminar with three people from each village, who got together on sand stabilization."

"In Gudjerat there was a little gang of families whose only skill was in making huge baskets for road builders. Our field officer persuaded them to form a cooperative to buy cheap materials in bulk from the

The gang of families making baskets

government. The trouble was they didn't have any money to pay for a truckload, so we lent them the money - we're great chaps for lending money. They had £300, then £900 - and the result was that their basket's came down in price."

Guy Stringer attended their annual meeting - held at a crossroads, with lorries roaring by. They had made a profit of 4,000 rupees (about £200) and there was a heated discussion

lasting about two hours about what to do with it. "I thought they'd all have a rave-up, but they put it into the reserves so that they wouldn't fall into the hands of the moneylenders again". The chairman had been to an Oxfam seminar on how to run a co-op, and told Guy Stringer that as a result of all its efforts, they were eating better. It's not going to change the

All this needs money, and in the past 10 years income has gone from £4m a year to £25m. "We have slugged away on the idea of the charity shop, and now have between 650 and 700. We are improving their standards, and the Oxfam shop has become an established and accepted part of the High Street."

The shops bring in just under £7m, and have led to the creation of a property department, surveyors, shopfitting and design, and training for

shop managers and volunteers who keep the shops running. There are 2,000 volunteers each week - and without them Oxfam would lose not only the income, but also the dedication and enthusiasm of the volunteers.

Mail-order sales raise almost as much money as the shops. "I never thought I'd become a mail-order man," says Guy Stringer. "I'm being paid to lecture in New York on mail order."

There is a register of nearly 300,000 people who are constant donors, and £3m a year is raised from covenants, which provide guaranteed funds. Oxfam also gets money from the Government and from the EEC. "We take it with no

obligations on us at all; we are pretty careful about that."

Then there is the trading company, which Guy Stringer describes as "an extremely interesting employment programme. We think we employ about 10,000 people. We buy goods from poor men and women in the countries in which we work, and as they are mostly women, the money goes into the family pocket. We also do a similar programme here, where we buy from handicapped and disabled people. The business has a turnover of £3m and the profit to Oxfam this year is £19,702."

Oxfam is also interested in waste and after a number of experiments now collects and recycles textiles and aluminium at its depot in Huddersfield. As Guy Stringer puts it: "We're now one of the world's biggest sorters of textiles - something like 5,000 tons a year."

Guy Stringer remembers trying to explain the aims of Oxfam to a Russian in Kampuchea, where they were working with the Eastern Bloc Germans, Russians and Vietnamese. The concept of a charity was a difficult to take in, but in the end a Russian said: I think I understand - yours is a noble work."

Brian Walker has been instrumental in starting the world's first vegetable gene bank at Wellesbourne, to conserve for future plant breeders all vegetables for tropical and temperate climates, and he is very concerned that the work should be expanded. "A trees campaign is essential to the future of India, especially in the Himalayan provinces." Oxfam should be active in this, he feels, but will Oxfam supporters feel the same?

Looking back, and forward, he regards Oxfam's integrity, its ability to fend off pressures from governments or government agencies, as a prime asset. "One of the corollaries of moving further into human rights and the politics of aid is that sooner or later countervailing intelligence agencies will try to destabilize us", he said on one occasion.

Raising people, raising funds, raising issues - a dangerous exercise for a charity, but with steadiness and sensitivity he feels, they might bring it off. He does not believe that growth may cause Oxfam to become more bureaucratic and impersonal. "If small is beautiful, then big is not ugly, just difficult and complex". Dealing with the future, when Oxfam might raise £50m a year, will be a challenge.



Guy Stringer and Brian Walker of Oxfam: more efficiency, bigger revenues.

**Compliments to OXFAM from
FAST ENGINEERING LTD.
AND THEIR AWARD WINNING
FASTANK®
WATER STORAGE CONTAINER**

Telephone: 08484 88686

**EMS PUBLICATIONS
of Oxford**

**Supports OXFAM
through Design,
Publication and
Marketing of their
Christmas Cards.**

**HOLT &
MOSELEY**

J.S. Holt & Moseley Ltd

**World Wide Freight Forwarders &
Deep Sea Consolidators**

are pleased to be associated with

OXFAM

**and offer Congratulations on
achieving 41 years of charitable
service throughout the World**

(A Herbert Watson Group Company)

Maritime House,
Trafford Road,
Port of Manchester,
Manchester M2 2NN
Tel: 061-872 8181
Telex: 668575

Cunard Building,
Water Street,
Pier Head,
Liverpool L1 1LG
Tel: 051-228 2054
Telex: 624334

Unit 648
Furness Trading Estate,
Furness Road, Lathom,
Lancs LA9 1QH
Tel: 0422 30182
Telex: 626583

HARPER & STACKHOUSE
of Drayton House
Gordon Street, London WC1
Insurance Brokers to Oxfam
since their inception

The great work they have done throughout the world is a testament to their staff and subscribers

**Suppliers to
OXFAM**
of lithographic plates for their award winning
printing department

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
Stationfield Industrial Estate,
Killington 6427.

THE ULSTER WEAVING CO. LTD.

Suppliers of printed tea towels,
pvc aprons, tote bags, hanging calendars, etc.
wish OXFAM every success in the future.

31/35 Beaumont Street
London W1R 4BD
Tel: 01-437 1367
Telex: 25834

Linfield Road
Belfast BT12 5GL
Tel: 0232 229494
Telex: 747707

Oxfam's
programme in Kampuchea wishes to thank
James Mackie and Sons
of Belfast for their excellent collaboration in
the rebuilding of the Battambang Jute Sack
factory in Kampuchea.

* * *

The local production of jute sacks is now contributing significantly to the production, storage, and transportation of food for all Kampuchean.

Case history: Yemen

After the earthquake

Just before Christmas last year, Brian Walker was visiting Yemen, where an earthquake had killed 3,000 people and made 400,000 homeless in 40 minutes. He visited the village of Risiba, with Chris Damman, the Oxfam field representative. Here is his eye-witness account:

Houses in that part of the world are built either of mud bricks or granite blocks about a foot square. Because granite is so solid and can be dressed into square sets, no mortar is used to hold the blocks together when the house is built. Thus, when the earth trembled, most mud brick houses collapsed while the more substantial granite houses collapsed.

People stored their grain in the lower rooms - often two years' supply, sometimes five to seven years'. All of this was lost. People had to sleep outside, in temperatures often below zero. This led to a spread of respiratory diseases and diarrhoea, always the killer sickness.

In Risiba all the houses were built of granite, and all were destroyed. The earthquake struck at about 11am when all the able-bodied men and boys were working in the fields. But women, very young children and the elderly were crushed to death inside their homes as the granite blocks collapsed into the downstairs rooms where they were working.

"That is my house", he said quietly. "My wife and two children are down there."

As I stood there troubled in spirit, a man we had seen working in the fields as we drove up to the village came scrambling over the rubble. He was a poorly dressed, unshaven peasant villager. He pointed to the top of an archway beneath my feet surrounded by collapsed rubble.

"That is my house", he said quietly. "My wife and two children are down there."

● Since that incident Oxfam, in partnership with Concern of Dublin and the Norwegian Children Fund, has built a demonstration house to illustrate earthquake resistant building techniques. There is also a video tape. Curiously, in an area with high levels of illiteracy and backwardness, there is a comparatively large number of television sets.

The man reflected for a moment and then quietly, and with immense dignity, gave me the last reply I expected to hear, and one which still astonishes me.

"No", he said. "I have everything I need." He told me his name - Muhammed Ali - I shook hands and he returned to the field. "I have everything I need." Would any of us have had the strength of character to say that?

What he had were four sheets of corrugated iron and a bit of plastic sheeting from which to make a tiny shelter, a couple of rough blankets, access to water, the village land, a hoe to dig with and seeds to plant. He had his physical strength, generations of survival knowledge built into his mind, but above all, he had come to terms with his personal tragedy and was confident that, in some way he could not explain, the death of his wife and children, the destruction of his home and the loss of all his material possessions were explicable within God's design for him and his place in the world. He had lost everything, yet he had everything he needed. He was a free man.

I shall never forget that man or his reply for as long as I live.

● Although in the last ten years I have seen many tragic human sights in different parts of the world, I was embarrassed and in my reply commiserated for somethings. Curiously, in an area with high levels of illiteracy and backwardness, there is a quarter of a ton of sylva twice

ed vaccines and refrigerators, generators, and diesel fuel. 50 left-hand drive trucks, with spare parts, were bought in Turkey and flown into Phnom Penh, where the water works were out of action for lack of spare parts and aluminium sulphate. This was supplied. Other consignments included a quarter of a ton of sylva twice

as much food as possible and get it to Kampuchea.

Volunteers had to be drafted in at headquarters to deal with the innumerable contributions a day which flooded in. John Pilger's articles and the Blue Peter children's television programme were powerful advocates, and £3.5m was raised.

More than a quarter of the population of 8 million - including the educated, the intellectuals and natural leaders - had been exterminated. An immunization programme need-

Case history: Kampuchea

A legacy of genocide

Oxfam's operation in Kampuchea is a classic example of how the organization works. After reports of acts of genocide by Pol Pot's retreating forces, Guy Stringer was sent to Thailand at 48 hours notice with £50,000 and instructions to secure a ship and as much food as possible and get it to Kampuchea.

The political situation was a minefield. Thailand, refused to allow anything to be moved to Kampuchea. Most UN members were continuing to recognize the Pol Pot regime. Stringer went on to Singapore where he chartered a tug and a barge and set out, uninsured, for the port of Kompong Sam, where conditions were unknown.

He arrived on October 13, 1979, bringing the first western relief to Kampuchea. Waiting on the dock were four government officials and Marcus Thompson and Dr Tim Lusty of Oxfam.

Other consignments included a quarter of a ton of sylva twice

as much food as possible and get it to Kampuchea.

The political situation was a minefield. Thailand, refused to allow anything to be moved to Kampuchea. Most UN members were continuing to recognize the Pol Pot regime. Stringer went on to Singapore where he chartered a tug and a barge and set out, uninsured, for the port of Kompong Sam, where conditions were unknown.

He arrived on October 13, 1979, bringing the first western relief to Kampuchea. Waiting on the dock were four government officials and Marcus Thompson and Dr Tim Lusty of Oxfam.

Other consignments included a quarter of a ton of sylva twice

as much food as possible and get it to Kampuchea.

The political situation was a minefield. Thailand, refused to allow anything to be moved to Kampuchea. Most UN members were continuing to recognize the Pol Pot regime. Stringer went on to Singapore where he chartered a tug and a barge and set out, uninsured, for the port of Kompong Sam, where conditions were unknown.

He arrived on October 13, 1979, bringing the first western relief to Kampuchea. Waiting on the dock were four government officials and Marcus Thompson and Dr Tim Lusty of Oxfam.

Other consignments included a quarter of a ton of sylva twice

as much food as possible and get it to Kampuchea.

The political situation was a minefield. Thailand, refused to allow anything to be moved to Kampuchea. Most UN members were continuing to recognize the Pol Pot regime. Stringer went on to Singapore where he chartered a tug and a barge and set out, uninsured, for the port of Kompong Sam, where conditions were unknown.

He arrived on October 13, 1979, bringing the first western relief to Kampuchea. Waiting on the dock were four government officials and Marcus Thompson and Dr Tim Lusty of Oxfam.

Other consignments included a quarter of a ton of sylva twice

as much food as possible and get it to Kampuchea.

The political situation was a minefield. Thailand, refused to allow anything to be moved to Kampuchea. Most UN members were continuing to recognize the Pol Pot regime. Stringer went on to Singapore where he chartered a tug and a barge and set out, uninsured, for the port of Kompong Sam, where conditions were unknown.

He arrived on October 13, 1979, bringing the first western relief to Kampuchea. Waiting on the dock were four government officials and Marcus Thompson and Dr Tim Lusty of Oxfam.

Other consignments included a quarter of a ton of sylva twice

as much food as possible and get it to Kampuchea.

The political situation was a minefield. Thailand, refused to allow anything to be moved to Kampuchea. Most UN members were continuing to recognize the Pol Pot regime. Stringer went on to Singapore where he chartered a tug and a barge and set out, uninsured, for the port of Kompong Sam, where conditions were unknown.

He arrived on October 13, 1979, bringing the first western relief to Kampuchea. Waiting on the dock were four government officials and Marcus Thompson and Dr Tim Lusty of Oxfam.

Other consignments included a quarter of a ton of sylva twice

as much food as possible and get it to Kampuchea.

The political situation was a minefield. Thailand, refused to allow anything to be moved to Kampuchea. Most UN members were continuing to recognize the Pol Pot regime. Stringer went on to Singapore where he chartered a tug and a barge and set out, uninsured, for the port of Kompong Sam, where conditions were unknown.

FOOTBALL

Half a dozen pairings to set the nerves tingling

By Peter Ball

There is nothing like cup football at its best, and yesterday's draw for the third round of the Milk Cup holds promise that it might match some of the drama and excitement of the second round.

For those of us still trying to get our breath back from the 120 minutes of sustained thrills which made Villa Park such a compelling theatre on Wednesday night, that seems almost beyond hope, let alone reasonable expectation, but the draw offers half a dozen pairings to set the nerves tingling with anticipation.

The tie stands out, the north London meeting between Tottenham Hotspur and Arsenal at White Hart Lane, a repeat of their fourth round meeting three years ago. Tottenham won that match 1-0, a performance they matched a year later in the FA Cup, Ardiles, with one of his rare goals, and Crooks were the scorers on those occasions, but neither are likely to play in this game, and although the balance

The draw

Aston Villa v Manchester City
Birmingham City v Notts County
Chelsea v West Bromwich Albion
Colchester United v Manchester United

Everton v Coventry City
Fulham v Liverpool
Ipswich Town v Queen Park Rangers

Leeds United v Oxford United
Norwich City v Sunderland
Preston NE v Sheffield Wednesday

Rotherham United v Southampton
Tottenham Hotspur v Huddersfield Town

Watford v Shrewsbury Town
West Ham v Brighton & Hove Albion

Wimbledon v Oldham Athletic.

Matches to be played in the week beginning November 7.

of power in north London still favours Tottenham, the return of Woodcock to the Arsenal team has given them new impetus in the last week.

Of the other four all first division ties, two are in East Anglia, which with London has

Absent Beattie is dismissed

Kevin Beattie (left) the former Ipswich and England defender, has been dismissed by the second division club, Middlesbrough. The club chairman, Mike McCullagh, said the board had been unhappy with Beattie for some time, and eventually decided to dispense with his services after he was sent two weeks' wages for failing to report for last Saturday's game against Manchester City at Maine Road. Beattie, whose playing career has been blighted by numerous injuries, rejoined Middlesbrough this season on condition that he could commute from his home in Ipswich.

been richly favoured. The return of Queen's Park Rangers to Portman Road, Ipswich, where they won earlier this month, holds some promise, and if Sunderland are not usually the most compelling of visitors, Carrow Road has an atmosphere all its own on cup nights, with extraordinary events almost guaranteed.

Even more satisfying however, than all first division ties can be the games which match lower division clubs with their supposed superiors. Here the draw has done us proud.

Rotherham United, who win at Luton was possibly the performance of the second round, have a plum home draw against Southampton. Chelsea play West Bromwich Albion, who will be unable to afford a repetition of their display at Millwall now that the competition is down to one leg, and if Wimbledon's opponents, Oldham Athletic, lack the glamour of first division opposition, they offer the possibility of another scalp to go alongside Nottingham Forest.

Preston, however, may feel rather less happy with their draw with Sheffield Wednesday, and Huddersfield Town and Oxford United have been ill-rewarded for their impressive performances against Watford and Newcastle United, visits to Stoke City and Leeds United offering neither great prospects nor financial rewards.

Colchester United and Fulham will have no such complaints. Colchester play Manchester United at Layer Road, which should be full to the brim for the occasion, and even the blustery inhabitants of SW6 may be stirred to turn up at Craven Cottage in large numbers with Liverpool being the visitors. November 8 and 9 look likely to be the sort of nights when one wants to be in four places at once.



Toshack in talks

Future of Toshack in balance

The future of Swansea City's manager, John Toshack, was in doubt after talks with the new club chairman, Doug Sharp.

Mr Sharp, who took over after the resignation of Malcolm Strelak two weeks ago, plans more talks with Toshack and will release a statement tomorrow.

Swansea are heavily in debt and are bottom of the second division, having been relegated last season. Only the season before, their first season in the first division the club finished sixth. Meanwhile, the dispute concerning two players who were fined for an incident at Swansea's training ground has been settled.

Curtis and Robinson were fined £100 each by Toshack and are due to appeal to a Football League Commission today. Mr Sharp said: "The incident had been resolved internally to the satisfaction of the players, the manager and the directors."

The Northern Ireland international full back, Jimmy Nicholl, signed for Glasgow Rangers. No fee was involved. Nicholl could play against St Mirren tomorrow and advising his Canadian club, Toronto Blizzard, of the agreement.

Ray Hankin, the Peterborough United forward, who was sent off for the second time this season, as his side were knocked out of the Milk Cup by Stoke City on Wednesday, is seriously considering leaving football.

Challenge for Needham in Kettering partnership

By Paul Newman

David Needham, the former Notts County, Nottingham Forest and Queen's Park Rangers defender, has been given one of the most challenging jobs in non-League football. He has been appointed player-manager of Kettering Town, who remain one of the best supported clubs in the Alliance Premier League despite a recent history of narrow escapes from relegation, financial crises and boardroom and managerial upheavals.

Needham, aged 34, succeeds Don Mason, the former Notts County player, who was dismissed after only six months for what the Kettering chairman, John Murphy, described as a lack of commitment to the club. Needham and Peter Denyer, another player, had been acting as

joint caretaker managers since Mason's departure two weeks ago.

Denyer has been appointed Needham's assistant, but their relationship is viewed as a partnership. Denyer, who already works in the club's commercial department, is being employed full-time, but Needham was able to accept only a part-time post because of his interests outside football. After returning to Britain from a brief spell playing for Toronto Blizzard, Needham spent a year building up his business manufacturing car number plates and radiators before resuming his playing career at Kettering at the start of the season.

Mr Murphy said: "We put our faith in Dave Needham and Peter Denyer because of the way the players responded to them after Mason left. They immediately

started playing well and now there's an excellent team spirit which is being felt throughout the club."

Another Alliance League club, Kidderminster Harriers, have appointed a former player, John Chambers, who was dismissed as manager last week. He is Graham Ainer, aged 34, manager of A P Leamington for the last two years. A P Leamington just beat Kidderminster to the Southern League championship last season but were denied promotion to the Alliance due to his poor record.

Kidderminster, who had lost nine and drawn two of their first 11 Alliance League games, dismissed Chambers on Tuesday, shortly before their first win of the season, 1-0 at home to Telford United, who were previously unbeaten away. On Tuesday night, with three senior

players again selecting the side, Kidderminster won 1-0 away to the Allianc

champions.

• Sheffield, the oldest football club in the world, are enjoying one of their most successful runs for several years following the appointment of Danny Bergara as manager. Bergara, an Uruguayan who represented his country before playing in Spain for 11 years, was assistant manager to Harry Haslam at Shireland United and in recent years had helped coach the England youth team.

Bergara has brought several new players to Sheffield, including Hugh Dowd, the former Sheffield Wednesday and Northern Ireland defender, and the side are unbeaten this season in the Northern Counties East League first division south.

Bergara again selecting the side, Kidderminster won 1-0 away to the Allianc

champions.

• Sheffield, the oldest football club in the world, are enjoying one of their most successful runs for several years following the appointment of Danny Bergara as manager. Bergara, an Uruguayan who represented his country before playing in Spain for 11 years, was assistant manager to Harry Haslam at Shireland United and in recent years had helped coach the England youth team.

Bergara has brought several new

players to Sheffield, including Hugh

Dowd, the former Sheffield Wednesday and Northern Ireland defender, and the side are unbeaten this season in the Northern Counties East League first division south.

Bergara again selecting the side, Kidderminster won 1-0 away to the Allianc

champions.

• Sheffield, the oldest football club in the world, are enjoying one of their most successful runs for several years following the appointment of Danny Bergara as manager. Bergara, an Uruguayan who represented his country before playing in Spain for 11 years, was assistant manager to Harry Haslam at Shireland United and in recent years had helped coach the England youth team.

Bergara has brought several new

players to Sheffield, including Hugh

Dowd, the former Sheffield Wednesday and Northern Ireland defender, and the side are unbeaten this season in the Northern Counties East League first division south.

Bergara again selecting the side, Kidderminster won 1-0 away to the Allianc

champions.

• Sheffield, the oldest football club in the world, are enjoying one of their most successful runs for several years following the appointment of Danny Bergara as manager. Bergara, an Uruguayan who represented his country before playing in Spain for 11 years, was assistant manager to Harry Haslam at Shireland United and in recent years had helped coach the England youth team.

Bergara has brought several new

players to Sheffield, including Hugh

Dowd, the former Sheffield Wednesday and Northern Ireland defender, and the side are unbeaten this season in the Northern Counties East League first division south.

Bergara again selecting the side, Kidderminster won 1-0 away to the Allianc

champions.

• Sheffield, the oldest football club in the world, are enjoying one of their most successful runs for several years following the appointment of Danny Bergara as manager. Bergara, an Uruguayan who represented his country before playing in Spain for 11 years, was assistant manager to Harry Haslam at Shireland United and in recent years had helped coach the England youth team.

Bergara has brought several new

players to Sheffield, including Hugh

Dowd, the former Sheffield Wednesday and Northern Ireland defender, and the side are unbeaten this season in the Northern Counties East League first division south.

Bergara again selecting the side, Kidderminster won 1-0 away to the Allianc

champions.

• Sheffield, the oldest football club in the world, are enjoying one of their most successful runs for several years following the appointment of Danny Bergara as manager. Bergara, an Uruguayan who represented his country before playing in Spain for 11 years, was assistant manager to Harry Haslam at Shireland United and in recent years had helped coach the England youth team.

Bergara has brought several new

players to Sheffield, including Hugh

Dowd, the former Sheffield Wednesday and Northern Ireland defender, and the side are unbeaten this season in the Northern Counties East League first division south.

Bergara again selecting the side, Kidderminster won 1-0 away to the Allianc

champions.

• Sheffield, the oldest football club in the world, are enjoying one of their most successful runs for several years following the appointment of Danny Bergara as manager. Bergara, an Uruguayan who represented his country before playing in Spain for 11 years, was assistant manager to Harry Haslam at Shireland United and in recent years had helped coach the England youth team.

Bergara has brought several new

players to Sheffield, including Hugh

Dowd, the former Sheffield Wednesday and Northern Ireland defender, and the side are unbeaten this season in the Northern Counties East League first division south.

Bergara again selecting the side, Kidderminster won 1-0 away to the Allianc

champions.

• Sheffield, the oldest football club in the world, are enjoying one of their most successful runs for several years following the appointment of Danny Bergara as manager. Bergara, an Uruguayan who represented his country before playing in Spain for 11 years, was assistant manager to Harry Haslam at Shireland United and in recent years had helped coach the England youth team.

Bergara has brought several new

players to Sheffield, including Hugh

Dowd, the former Sheffield Wednesday and Northern Ireland defender, and the side are unbeaten this season in the Northern Counties East League first division south.

Bergara again selecting the side, Kidderminster won 1-0 away to the Allianc

champions.

• Sheffield, the oldest football club in the world, are enjoying one of their most successful runs for several years following the appointment of Danny Bergara as manager. Bergara, an Uruguayan who represented his country before playing in Spain for 11 years, was assistant manager to Harry Haslam at Shireland United and in recent years had helped coach the England youth team.

Bergara has brought several new

players to Sheffield, including Hugh

Dowd, the former Sheffield Wednesday and Northern Ireland defender, and the side are unbeaten this season in the Northern Counties East League first division south.

Bergara again selecting the side, Kidderminster won 1-0 away to the Allianc

champions.

• Sheffield, the oldest football club in the world, are enjoying one of their most successful runs for several years following the appointment of Danny Bergara as manager. Bergara, an Uruguayan who represented his country before playing in Spain for 11 years, was assistant manager to Harry Haslam at Shireland United and in recent years had helped coach the England youth team.

Bergara has brought several new

players to Sheffield, including Hugh

Dowd, the former Sheffield Wednesday and Northern Ireland defender, and the side are unbeaten this season in the Northern Counties East League first division south.

Bergara again selecting the side, Kidderminster won 1-0 away to the Allianc

champions.

• Sheffield, the oldest football club in the world, are enjoying one of their most successful runs for several years following the appointment of Danny Bergara as manager. Bergara, an Uruguayan who represented his country before playing in Spain for 11 years, was assistant manager to Harry Haslam at Shireland United and in recent years had helped coach the England youth team.

Bergara has brought several new

players to Sheffield, including Hugh

Dowd, the former Sheffield Wednesday and Northern Ireland defender, and the side are unbeaten this season in the Northern Counties East League first division south.

Bergara again selecting the side, Kidderminster won 1-0 away to the Allianc

champions.

• Sheffield, the oldest football club in the world, are enjoying one of their most successful runs for several years following the appointment of Danny Bergara as manager. Bergara, an Uruguayan who represented his country before playing in Spain for 11 years, was assistant manager to Harry Haslam at Shireland United and in recent years had helped coach the England youth team.

Bergara has brought several new

players to Sheffield, including Hugh

Dowd, the former Sheffield Wednesday and Northern Ireland defender, and the side are unbeaten this season in the Northern Counties East League first division south.

Bergara again selecting the side, Kidderminster won 1-0 away to the Allianc

champions.

• Sheffield, the oldest football club in the world, are enjoying one of their most successful runs for several years following the appointment of Danny Bergara as manager. Bergara, an Uruguayan who represented his country before playing in Spain for 11 years, was assistant manager to Harry Haslam at Shireland United and in recent years had helped coach the England youth team.

Bergara has brought several new

players to Sheffield, including Hugh

Dowd, the former Sheffield Wednesday and Northern Ireland defender, and the side are unbeaten this season in the Northern Counties East League first division south.

Bergara again selecting the side, Kidderminster won 1-0 away to the Allianc

champions.

• Sheffield, the oldest football club in the world, are enjoying one of their most successful runs for several years following the appointment of Danny Bergara as manager. Bergara, an Uruguayan who represented his country before playing in Spain for 11 years, was assistant manager to Harry Haslam at Shireland United and in recent years had helped coach the England youth team.

Bergara has brought several new

players to Sheffield, including Hugh

Dowd, the former Sheffield Wednesday and Northern Ireland defender, and the side are unbeaten this season in the Northern Counties East League first division south.

RUGBY UNION: EXPERIMENTS IN NEW ZEALAND'S CAMP, 'HAPPY' RETURNS AMONG ENGLAND'S CENTRAL DIVISION

Midlanders switch on for a black occasion

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Bob Wilkinson, capped six times by England during 1975 and 1976 but confined largely since then to club rugby with Bedford, returns to representative duty on November 8 when the Midland Division play the New Zealanders under floodlights at Leicester. He plays at the team captain by Wheeler, the England hooker, and containing six of Wheeler's Leicester club colleagues.

Wilkinson won his Blues at Cambridge University as long ago as 1971-73 and participated in the memorable game between the Barbarians and Ian Kirkpatrick's All Blacks in 1973. Now 34, he has been helping Bedford to a singular revival of fortunes this season and has been playing as well as at any other time during his career.

The Midlands have had a strong hand to choose from at waging three quarter and the selection of Goodwin on the left also signals something of a return. Goodwin, aged 20, toured Italy with the England under-23 party last year but had a mixed season subsequently

during which, though he led Moseley's try-scorers, culminated in his being sent off in April. Now, however, he is chosen ahead of Underwood, the Yorkshire and England B player and Holdstock (Nottingham) wins the right-wing position ahead of Evans (Leicester).

The composition of the rest of the back division was predictable, comprising as it does Leicester's five England players. At forward Stuart Redfern, aged 22, whose older brother Steve is a replacement, is thrust into his first major test at loose-head prop and will hope to justify the faith reposed in him after a promising first season in senior rugby during 1982-83, when he became an under-23 cap and went on to join the senior squad for this season's game against Canada.

Robbins, the Coventry No. 8 will have to prove his fitness during two training periods under the guidance of Martin Green, the England under-23 and Midlands coach, at Moseley and Leicester next week as well

Australians win a sour match

By Iain Mackenzie

The New Zealand coach, Bryce Rose, has honoured his promise to his players that all of them would pull on the black jersey at least once during the opening two games against Scottish opposition. The team to play the district champions, South of Scotland, at Galashiels, however, shows no changes from the one that beat Edinburgh. The only four players to keep their places are Wilson, Pilkington, Shaw and Braithwaite.

Wearing the jersey for the first time are Crowley at full back, and three of the pack, including both props, Davie and McGrattan. The flanker, Anderson, who will probably play on the left, is the fourth newcomer.

Rope had little to say about the selection, which was in any case what everyone expected. "It is just about the strongest team we've got," he said. "Included who are still not played for a full All Black side before. We expect a hard game and anything less than our best will not be good enough."

This morning the entire party will train at the Greenyards, the Melrose club's ground, before turning to the accustomed public relations exercise with a visit to a Border school after lunch. The school is at Innerleithen, where football is the game, not rugby. Rope was displeased with the

Strasbourg (Reuters) — The

Australians beat a French XV 18-16

in the first of their French tour matches yesterday night.

Lafuma opened the scoring for the

French side with a try after 26

minutes, but the Australians came

back swiftly with a dropped goal by Gould and a penalty by Campese.

The Australian attacks abated

somewhat at the beginning of the

second half, before first Ellis and then Hanley scored. The French

attacks never managed to break

through the Australian defence.

The match was marred by a brutal

opening 40 minutes punctuated by

five separate fights and culminating in a free-for-all involving nearly

every player.

A minute from half-time a clash

between Pilkington and Loxton

precipitated a 30-second brawl

involving more than 20 players.

CROWNS: Australia's Tim Ellis, Tony

Campese, Peter Gould, French XV

Teeve Lafuma, Pauline, Levesque,

and Ian Rutherford, the former

Scotland stand-off, half, both of

whom played for Cambridge, have

already offered their advice.

The Cambridge coach, Tony

Rodgers, said: "When you are

training every day it helps to have

new people putting in new ideas and

providing stimuli for the players."

Cambridge call on Greenwood

Cambridge are asking leading

coaches to help them prepare for

the University match against Oxford on

December 6. Richard Greenwood is

training the squad this week and his

predecessor as England coach, Mike

Davis, is next on the list. Phil Keigh-

Roach, the Rosslyn Park hooker,

and Ian Rutherford, the former

Scotland stand-off, half, both of

whom played for Cambridge, have

already offered their advice.

The Cambridge coach, Tony

Rodgers, said: "When you are

training every day it helps to have

new people putting in new ideas and

providing stimuli for the players."

THE TIMES FRIDAY OCTOBER 28 1983

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM: News and information that any television set can pick up, whether or not it has telecabs.

6.30 Breakfast Times with Selina Scott and Mike Smith. The Friday "Sports" news include Mike Smith's pop news (between 7.45 and 8.00), news (between 7.45 and 8.00) and the Audrey Eaton keep fit phone-in between 8.30 and 9.00. Regular items include news at 6.30 and then half-hourly until 8.30, sport at 8.30, 7.18 and 8.18, TV preview (8.45-7.00), morning papers (7.18 and 8.18) and horoscopes (between 8.30 and 8.45).

9.00 The New Adventures of Flash Gordon: old hero, new format; 9.40 London Heatwave: a film about one of the busiest places on earth.

10.30 Play School: for the kiddies; 10.55 Play Ideas: useful information for young parents. Closedown at 11.05.

12.30 News After Noo: with Richard Whinney and Judi Lines; 12.57 Financial Report, and sub-titled news.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: announcement of the winner of the Conservation Award. Projects included the transformation of a derelict Merseyside dockland site into a nature reserve; 1.45 Little Misses and the Master Men; for the toddlers.

2.00 The Big Time: How Joan Barrow, farmer's wife, became a National Hunt jockey (1); 2.30 The Vet: film about Alec McSweeney, in practice on Exmoor (from BBC2); 3.45 Tom and Jerry: cartoon.

3.55 Play School: If's 4.20; Bananaman: a tale for children, with the voices of the Goonies; 4.25 Jackanory: Mike Harding reads from Ken Whitmore's book Help!; 4.40 Take Hart: new series with Tony Hart and Morph; 5.00 Crackerjack with circus world guests The Hassant Troupe and sports celebrities Judy Livermore and Emily Hughes.

5.40 Sixty Minutes: includes news at 5.40, regional magazines at 5.53, weather at 6.15 and closing headlines at 6.38 (all times are approximate).

6.40 Show Business: the entertainment scene, covered by Mike Smith, Sally James, Amrika Rice, Richard Skinner and columnist Peter Noble.

7.05 Film Carry on Girls: The regular Carry On team in a predictable romp.

8.30 Three of a Kind: The edition of this comedy series that won the Silver Medal of Montreux at this year's festival. The trio of performers: David Copperfield, Terry Ullman and Lenny Henry (r). Coverage of the Watford v West Ham United match is cancelled because of a dispute).

8.00 News: with John Humphrys.

9.25 Knots Landing: For everybody concerned, a very sensational Christmas is in prospect; For one thing, an old dame of Karen's turns up, with surprising consequences for the Fairgate household.

10.15 My Kind of Music: Lulu's choice. Her guest is Shakin' Stevens (r).

10.45 News headlines, and weather for the weekend.

10.50 World Gymnastics: The final of the men's overall competition. From Budapest.

11.20 Film: The Secret Life of an American Wife (1982) George Axelrod-scripted and directed, about a bored housewife (Anne Jackson) intent on reducing her film star (Walton Matthew). Ends at 12.55am.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain with Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. Today's Friday specials include guest Roger Whittaker (at 7.35), "Viewers' Reply to the Monday Moon" (7.45), Fantasy Time, with Joe Duttine (7.55), "Reviews" (8.35), Disc and Drums (8.42) and Sport at 8.49pm. Regular items include news at 6.30 and half-hourly until 8.30, Sport at 8.35, 7.18 and 8.18, TV preview (8.45-7.00), morning papers (7.18 and 8.18) and horoscopes (between 8.30 and 8.45).

9.00 The New Adventures of Flash Gordon: old hero, new format; 9.40 London Heatwave: a film about one of the busiest places on earth.

10.30 Play School: for the kiddies; 10.55 Play Ideas: useful information for young parents. Closedown at 11.05.

12.30 News After Noo: with Richard Whinney and Judi Lines; 12.57 Financial Report, and sub-titled news.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: announcement of the winner of the Conservation Award. Projects included the transformation of a derelict Merseyside dockland site into a nature reserve; 1.45 Little Misses and the Master Men; for the toddlers.

2.00 The Big Time: How Joan Barrow, farmer's wife, became a National Hunt jockey (1); 2.30 The Vet: film about Alec McSweeney, in practice on Exmoor (from BBC2); 3.45 Tom and Jerry: cartoon.

3.55 Play School: If's 4.20; Bananaman: a tale for children, with the voices of the Goonies; 4.25 Jackanory: Mike Harding reads from Ken Whitmore's book Help!; 4.40 Take Hart: new series with Tony Hart and Morph; 5.00 Crackerjack with circus world guests The Hassant Troupe and sports celebrities Judy Livermore and Emily Hughes.

5.40 Sixty Minutes: includes news at 5.40, regional magazines at 5.53, weather at 6.15 and closing headlines at 6.38 (all times are approximate).

6.40 Show Business: the entertainment scene, covered by Mike Smith, Sally James, Amrika Rice, Richard Skinner and columnist Peter Noble.

7.05 Film Carry on Girls: The regular Carry On team in a predictable romp.

8.30 Three of a Kind: The edition of this comedy series that won the Silver Medal of Montreux at this year's festival. The trio of performers: David Copperfield, Terry Ullman and Lenny Henry (r). Coverage of the Watford v West Ham United match is cancelled because of a dispute).

8.00 News: with John Humphrys.

9.25 Knots Landing: For everybody concerned, a very sensational Christmas is in prospect; For one thing, an old dame of Karen's turns up, with surprising consequences for the Fairgate household.

10.15 My Kind of Music: Lulu's choice. Her guest is Shakin' Stevens (r).

10.45 News headlines, and weather for the weekend.

10.50 World Gymnastics: The final of the men's overall competition. From Budapest.

11.20 Film: The Secret Life of an American Wife (1982) George Axelrod-scripted and directed, about a bored housewife (Anne Jackson) intent on reducing her film star (Walton Matthew). Ends at 12.55am.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Themes news headlines: 9.30 For Schools: Biology (lectures), 9.47 Goodnight Children, Everywhere; 10.05 Children's Games; 11.25 Machine-powered flight; 10.43 Job Interviews; 11.05 The Harry Board, 11.22 Noo's Ark, 11.35 Northern Pennines.

12.00 News After Noo: "A Star Story" (1); 12.10 Raincheck (repeated at 4.00); 12.30 Peppa Pig Thinking: How schools can help to encourage pupils to think positively about their health.

1.00 News: 1.20 Themes area news; 1.30 About Britain: John Brown, Violin-Maker: profile of the Scot who puts soul into wood.

2.00 Private Benjamin: American army comedy series, starring Lorna Patterson; 2.30 Falcon Crest: California wine-growing family saga starring Jane Wyman (r); 3.00 Blockbusters: an unusually demanding and interesting general knowledge quiz for teenagers. With Bob Holness.

4.00 Children's ITV: Rainbow (r); 4.20 Dangerous: episode 5 of The Invasion of Colonel K (r); 4.25 South, 4.30 The Dinosaurs Trail: Hollywood monsters – and the Loch Ness Monster; 5.15 The Young Doctor: Medical Spy; 5.30 Speak for Yourself.

5.00 Encounters: Spain; 5.35 Around Scotland (the Clyde coast); 6.01 Scene (Girl in Brazil); 6.20 English File (John Heavily's Hiroshima); Interval at 2.30.

3.00 International Spooker: First semi-final of the State Express World Team Classic, from The Hertford Reading. Further coverage on BBC2 tonight at 5.40, 6.00, 10.25 and 11.55.

5.30 News summary with subtitles for the hard of hearing.

5.40 International Snooker: further coverage of the State Express Classic.

6.00 The Friday Western: Gun of Diablo (1964) Boris Sagal-directed cowboy yarn with Charles Bronson as a wagon train guide who encounters some old enemies in a town that is run by cut-throats. With Kurt Russell, Susan Oliver.

7.30 Mirror to the Past: a portrait of postage stamp designer Andrew Restall, creator of the St Bartholomew's Fair anniversary issue.

7.50 The Horizon Lecture: Doctor Robert G Edwards, test tube babies pioneer, talks about the medical and moral issues involved. The implications of the lecture will be discussed in tonight's edition of Newswatch (11.00).

8.00 Gardener's World: Ken Watson takes the most of every inch in his small garden in Norfolk and Geoff Hamilton and Clive Jones visit it and admire his ingenuity.

10.00 The London Programme: Doctors, nurses, patients and administrators at hospitals in the Haringey district; comment on the likely effects of the Government's spending cuts on the health services. We learn why London has been picked out to bear the brunt of the cuts.

11.00 Continental Movie: La Note (1980) Michelangelo Antonioni's sombre, and deeply pessimistic film about the deterioration of a marriage, co-stars Jeanne Moreau and Marcello Mastroianni, as the novelist and his wife. This is Antonioni at his expressionist best. The slow pace and general despondency, however, for many, too much for those who are feeling that Friday has been a long, trying day. Co-starring Monica Vitti. In Italian; with English subtitles. Followed by Night Thoughts, with Patsy Murray.

11.30 What the Censor Saw: The Wild One (1953) The American film that won the Silver Medal of Montreux at this year's festival. The trio of performers: David Copperfield, Terry Ullman and Lenny Henry (r). Coverage of the Watford v West Ham United match is cancelled because of a dispute).

12.00 News: with John Humphrys.

12.30 Knots Landing: For everybody concerned, a very sensational Christmas is in prospect; For one thing, an old dame of Karen's turns up, with surprising consequences for the Fairgate household.

10.15 My Kind of Music: Lulu's choice. Her guest is Shakin' Stevens (r).

10.45 News headlines, and weather for the weekend.

10.50 World Gymnastics: The final of the men's overall competition. From Budapest.

11.20 Film: The Secret Life of an American Wife (1982) George Axelrod-scripted and directed, about a bored housewife (Anne Jackson) intent on reducing her film star (Walton Matthew). Ends at 12.55am.

BBC 2

6.25 Good Morning Britain with Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. Today's Friday specials include guest Roger Whittaker (at 7.35), "Viewers' Reply to the Monday Moon" (7.45), Fantasy Time, with Joe Duttine (7.55), "Reviews" (8.35), Disc and Drums (8.42) and Sport at 8.49pm. Regular items include news at 6.30 and half-hourly until 8.30, Sport at 8.35, 7.18 and 8.18, TV preview (8.45-7.00), morning papers (7.18 and 8.18) and horoscopes (between 8.30 and 8.45).

9.00 Themes news headlines: 9.30

For Schools: Biology (lectures), 9.47 Goodnight Children, Everywhere; 10.05 Children's Games; 11.25 Machine-powered flight; 10.43 Job Interviews; 11.05 The Harry Board, 11.22 Noo's Ark, 11.35 Northern Pennines.

12.00 News After Noo: "A Star Story" (1); 12.10 Raincheck (repeated at 4.00); 12.30 Peppa Pig Thinking: How schools can help to encourage pupils to think positively about their health.

1.00 News: 1.20 Themes area news; 1.30 About Britain: John Brown, Violin-Maker: profile of the Scot who puts soul into wood.

2.00 Private Benjamin: American army comedy series, starring Lorna Patterson; 2.30 Falcon Crest: California wine-growing family saga starring Jane Wyman (r); 3.00 Blockbusters: an unusually demanding and interesting general knowledge quiz for teenagers. With Bob Holness.

4.00 Children's ITV: Rainbow (r); 4.20 Dangerous: episode 5 of The Invasion of Colonel K (r); 4.25 South, 4.30 The Dinosaurs Trail: Hollywood monsters – and the Loch Ness Monster; 5.15 The Young Doctor: Medical Spy; 5.30 Speak for Yourself.

5.00 Encounters: Spain; 5.35 Around Scotland (the Clyde coast); 6.01 Scene (Girl in Brazil); 6.20 English File (John Heavily's Hiroshima); Interval at 2.30.

3.00 International Spooker: First semi-final of the State Express World Team Classic, from The Hertford Reading. Further coverage on BBC2 tonight at 5.40, 6.00, 10.25 and 11.55.

5.30 News summary with subtitles for the hard of hearing.

5.40 International Snooker: further coverage of the State Express Classic.

6.00 The Friday Western: Gun of Diablo (1964) Boris Sagal-directed cowboy yarn with Charles Bronson as a wagon train guide who encounters some old enemies in a town that is run by cut-throats. With Kurt Russell, Susan Oliver.

7.30 Mirror to the Past: a portrait of postage stamp designer Andrew Restall, creator of the St Bartholomew's Fair anniversary issue.

7.50 The Horizon Lecture: Doctor Robert G Edwards, test tube babies pioneer, talks about the medical and moral issues involved. The implications of the lecture will be discussed in tonight's edition of Newswatch (11.00).

8.00 Gardener's World: Ken Watson takes the most of every inch in his small garden in Norfolk and Geoff Hamilton and Clive Jones visit it and admire his ingenuity.

10.00 The London Programme: Doctors, nurses, patients and administrators at hospitals in the Haringey district; comment on the likely effects of the Government's spending cuts on the health services. We learn why London has been picked out to bear the brunt of the cuts.

11.00 Continental Movie: La Note (1980) Michelangelo Antonioni's sombre, and deeply pessimistic film about the deterioration of a marriage, co-stars Jeanne Moreau and Marcello Mastroianni, as the novelist and his wife. This is Antonioni at his expressionist best. The slow pace and general despondency, however, for many, too much for those who are feeling that Friday has been a long, trying day. Co-starring Monica Vitti. In Italian; with English subtitles. Followed by Night Thoughts, with Patsy Murray.

11.30 What the Censor Saw: The Wild One (1953) The American film that won the Silver Medal of Montreux at this year's festival. The trio of performers: David Copperfield, Terry Ullman and Lenny Henry (r). Coverage of the Watford v West Ham United match is cancelled because of a dispute).

12.00 News: with John Humphrys.

12.30 Knots Landing: For everybody concerned, a very sensational Christmas is in prospect; For one thing, an old dame of Karen's turns up, with surprising consequences for the Fairgate household.

10.15 My Kind of Music: Lulu's choice. Her guest is Shakin' Stevens (r).

10.45 News headlines, and weather for the weekend.

10.50 World Gymnastics: The final of the men's overall competition. From Budapest.

11.20 Film: The Secret Life of an American Wife (1982) George Axelrod-scripted and directed, about a bored housewife (Anne Jackson) intent on reducing her film star (Walton Matthew). Ends at 12.55am.

11.30 News After Noo: "A Star Story" (1); 12.10 Raincheck (repeated at 4.00); 12.30 Peppa Pig Thinking: How schools can help to encourage pupils to think positively about their health.

1.00 News: 1.20 Themes area news; 1.30 About Britain: John Brown, Violin-Maker: profile of the Scot who puts soul into wood.

2.00 Private Benjamin: American army comedy series, starring Lorna Patterson; 2.30 Falcon Crest: California wine-growing family saga starring Jane Wyman (r); 3.00 Blockbusters: an unusually demanding and interesting general knowledge quiz for teenagers. With Bob Holness.

4.00 Children's ITV: Rainbow (r); 4.20 Dangerous: episode 5 of The Invasion of Colonel K (r); 4.25 South, 4.30 The Dinosaurs Trail: Hollywood monsters – and the Loch Ness Monster; 5.15 The Young Doctor: Medical Spy; 5.30 Speak for Yourself.

5.00 Encounters: Spain; 5.35 Around Scotland (the Clyde coast); 6.01 Scene (Girl in Brazil); 6.20 English File (John Heavily's Hiroshima); Interval at 2.30.

3.00 International Spooker: First semi-final of the State Express World Team Classic, from The Hertford Reading. Further coverage on BBC2 tonight at 5.40, 6.00, 10.25 and 11.55.

5.30 News summary with subtitles for the hard of hearing.

5.40 International Snooker: further coverage of the State Express Classic.

● **GOOD BEHAVIOUR**, Molly Keane's cruelly funny novel about a tragedy-dogged family of Anglo-Irish origin, was under-listed for, but ultimately denied, last year's Booker McConnell prize. But, despite compensation, Miss Keane has won the next best thing, a most sympathetically adapted television version of her book, in three parts. The dramatisation is by Hugh La Touche, and the story has started on the credits: "Let me go the whole hog and add a couple more, because the excellence of this new drama series demands that exceptional effort should be rewarded." The director is Bill Hayes

Applause for Kinnock on NHS

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

Mr Neil Kinnock scored a resounding success with his parliamentary colleagues yesterday when, in his first Commons speech as Labour leader, he led a fierce assault on the Government's record over the National Health Service.

In one of the most overt displays of enthusiasm seen on the Labour back benches for some time, MPs waved their order papers and loudly cheered Mr Kinnock as he sat down after accusing the Government of deliberately and seriously eroding the health service. He was immediately congratulated by senior colleagues including Mr Denis Healey.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who had decided against speaking in the debate, was on the Government Front Bench as Mr Kinnock said her economic policies meant that opportunities for new and better care and greater saving of lives among children were seen as burdens on public expenditure. At worst, he said, the Government saw pain as an opportunity for commercial exploitation.

He criticized the Prime Minister for not participating in the debate and declared that the health service was the most efficient in the western world and could not be squeezed much harder. "The health service cannot be disbanded by British prime ministers or foreign economists. It is not theirs to get rid of," he said.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, replying to the debate, announced that the Government was providing £9m over the next four years to improve family doctor and community nursing services in the inner-city areas.

Mr Fowler also spoke of new talks with the pharmaceutical industry to achieve further cuts in drug prices. The 2.5 per cent reduction agreed from the beginning of August would save £25m this year.

In talks on the scope for further savings next year the Government would be looking at allowed profits rates and controls on the levels of promotional and advertising expenditure, Mr Fowler said.



At the service: Lord Olivier, Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Sir John Mills, Trevor Howard
Below: Anthony Quayle, Sir Richard Attenborough, and David Niven's widow, Hjordis, with son, David Niven Jr



Prince Michael of Kent and the Earl and Countess of Snowdon were among the guests when show business paid its last tribute to David Niven yesterday. Also, at the thanksgiving service, in St Martin-in-the-Fields, London, were Douglas Fairbanks Jr and Anthony Quayle, who have launched a campaign to raise £250,000 for research into the nerve disease which killed the 73-year-old actor in July.

Lord Olivier gave the reading and Mr Fairbanks was an usher.

In his address, author-barrister John Mortimer, said: "This is a service of thanksgiving and gratitude for a man who has given us so much happiness."

Thanksgiving service, page 12

Resistance overcome

Continued from page 1

Most of the evacuees were students from the St George's University Medical School. They were generous in their praise of their rescue and most approved of President Reagan's decision to send in troops, agreeing that political instability had become so great that they feared for their safety.

Mr Jeff Geller said: "The last 10 days have been hectic. They had a shoot-on-sight curfew and we were really scared and confined to our compound. We really did not know what was going on. That was the worst we arrived to save us."

Some, however, expressed doubts whether the American invasion was really necessary to save their lives.

The invasion was initially strongly criticized by Mr Charles Modica, the American chancellor of the university, who was in New York at the time.

Grenadian wounded who were brought into the medical school before it was captured. Later, American wounded started coming in.

Some students kissed the ground when they landed on American soil. "I don't think there's any more beautiful sight than the United States," said Ms Jean Joel. "And the Rangers who arrived to save us."

The Soviet offer to reduce to 140 missiles in Europe suggests a Soviet recognition that a balance does not now exist and should be established through Soviet reductions," the State Department said.

In addition, State Department officials said they saw little new in the latest offer which indicated that "the Soviets still seek a monopoly on IMF missiles which would

Andropov offer rejected

Continued from page 1

In a lengthy response to Mr Andropov's televised statement on medium-range missiles, the State Department was particularly critical of the proposal to reduce Soviet SS20 medium-range missiles in Europe to approximately 140, or 100 less than the current arsenal.

The Soviet offer to reduce to 140 missiles in Europe suggests a Soviet recognition that a balance does not now exist and should be established through Soviet reductions," the State Department said.

The top five in the provinces:

1 War Games
2 Staying Alive
3 Top Gun & The Next Day
4 Something Wicked This Comes
5 Superman II

leave it with some 750 warheads on launchers while the United States has none."

Should the United States and its allies accede to the Soviet demand that they delay their own deployment, the balance of power would shift dramatically, the State Department said.

If the United States and its allies accepted a delay in their own deployment schedule, the Soviet offer would apply only to obsolescent SS4 missiles which in any case are being removed, not to SS20s," an official spokesman said.

The State Department offered to reject altogether the Soviet offer of a freeze, describing it as full of "a number of loopholes and ambiguities."

Frank Johnson in the Commons

The new captain goes into action

Mr Neil Kinnock realized the dream of every South Wales schoolboy yesterday by declaiming for 41 minutes as captain of the Parliamentary Labour Party, on Tory policy towards the National Health Service. This after all is what the game is all about.

Mr Kinnock rose to a tremendous roar. His famous lovely wife Glynis, who is said to be his sternest critic, who ears all his spontaneous outbursts before a big match and indeed is understood to write many of them, was watching from the gallery. So too, presumably, were coachloads of supporters from the Principality. Those of us unfamiliar with that country assumed that all the strongholds of Welsh windbagery were represented: Aberdare! Abertillery! Abi Dhai!

Soon Mr Kinnock was accusing the Tories of having lied about the Health Service during the election. Only, under the sport's rules, you are not allowed to say an opponent lied. A player has to think up other ways of saying it. The unimaginative ones say that the other team were guilty of "terminological inaccuracy": a move traditionally invented by Winston Churchill, the old English captain.

Yesterday the Welshman countered with a stunning "premeditated falsehood". A Tory backbencher, Mr Tim Smith, came back by demanding of the Speaker whether it was in order to accuse someone of a premeditated falsehood. Only if it came out as "premeditated falsehood". Or at least, Labour backbenchers shouted that that was how it had come out. And, as a result of Mr Kinnock's joyous performance, we were all in such a good mood that the rest of us, apart from Mr Smith, were inclined to believe it.

Mr Kinnock was now unstoppable. Several times he babbled confidently about what the Tories were doing about renal dialysis. It was not clear whether he understood renal dialysis to be the disease or the cure. But it sounded tremendous. He sat down to a huge Labour cheer. "Beat that," they shouted at the Secretary for Social Services, Mr Fowler. He had no chance. Not that Mr Kinnock's opponents begrimed him in his triumphant debut, for Mr Roy Hattersley joined in the cheering.

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, presents the Maritime Heritage Award Medal to the Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Mary Rose Trust, at Buckingham Palace, 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh Grand President, presides at the closing ceremony of the 22nd conference of the British Commonwealth Ex-Services League at the Holiday Inn, Slough, 12.

The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chair-

man of the British Overseas Trade Board, visits the Telecom '83 Exhibition in Geneva; depart Heathrow Airport, 7.45.

Music

Concert by the Bristol Cathedral Festival Orchestra, Bristol Cathedral, College Green, Bristol, 7.30.

Recital by Drosset Hall (violin) and Tricia Catchpole (viola), St John's Church, Woodbridge, 7.30.

In his address, author-barrister John Mortimer, said: "This is a service of thanksgiving and gratitude for a man who has given us so much happiness."

Thanksgiving service, page 12

Halloween Fair, Pavilion, North Parade Road, Bath, 10 to 3.30.

Exhibitions in progress

Photographs by Don McAllister at Stills, 105, High St, Edinburgh, 1 Tues to Sat 12.30-6 (ends Nov 5).

The Elements of Industry, Water, at the Museum and Art Gallery Kirkcaldy, Fife; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends March 84).

21 Years of Important Acquisitions, purchases and gifts from permanent collection and the Carnetts and the Spinney of Birkenhead, Albert Hall, Birkenhead, Merseyside, 10am-5pm, £1.50.

General

Halloween Fair, Pavilion, North Parade Road, Bath, 10 to 3.30.

Concerts

Photographs by Don McAllister at Stills, 105, High St, Edinburgh, 1 Tues to Sat 12.30-6 (ends Nov 5).

The Elements of Industry, Water, at the Museum and Art Gallery Kirkcaldy, Fife; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends March 84).

21 Years of Important Acquisitions, purchases and gifts from permanent collection and the Carnetts and the Spinney of Birkenhead, Albert Hall, Birkenhead, Merseyside, 10am-5pm, £1.50.

General

Halloween Fair, Pavilion, North Parade Road, Bath, 10 to 3.30.

Exhibitions in progress

Photographs by Don McAllister at Stills, 105, High St, Edinburgh, 1 Tues to Sat 12.30-6 (ends Nov 5).

The Elements of Industry, Water, at the Museum and Art Gallery Kirkcaldy, Fife; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends March 84).

21 Years of Important Acquisitions, purchases and gifts from permanent collection and the Carnetts and the Spinney of Birkenhead, Albert Hall, Birkenhead, Merseyside, 10am-5pm, £1.50.

General

Halloween Fair, Pavilion, North Parade Road, Bath, 10 to 3.30.

Concerts

Photographs by Don McAllister at Stills, 105, High St, Edinburgh, 1 Tues to Sat 12.30-6 (ends Nov 5).

The Elements of Industry, Water, at the Museum and Art Gallery Kirkcaldy, Fife; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends March 84).

21 Years of Important Acquisitions, purchases and gifts from permanent collection and the Carnetts and the Spinney of Birkenhead, Albert Hall, Birkenhead, Merseyside, 10am-5pm, £1.50.

General

Halloween Fair, Pavilion, North Parade Road, Bath, 10 to 3.30.

Exhibitions in progress

Photographs by Don McAllister at Stills, 105, High St, Edinburgh, 1 Tues to Sat 12.30-6 (ends Nov 5).

The Elements of Industry, Water, at the Museum and Art Gallery Kirkcaldy, Fife; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends March 84).

21 Years of Important Acquisitions, purchases and gifts from permanent collection and the Carnetts and the Spinney of Birkenhead, Albert Hall, Birkenhead, Merseyside, 10am-5pm, £1.50.

General

Halloween Fair, Pavilion, North Parade Road, Bath, 10 to 3.30.

Concerts

Photographs by Don McAllister at Stills, 105, High St, Edinburgh, 1 Tues to Sat 12.30-6 (ends Nov 5).

The Elements of Industry, Water, at the Museum and Art Gallery Kirkcaldy, Fife; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends March 84).

21 Years of Important Acquisitions, purchases and gifts from permanent collection and the Carnetts and the Spinney of Birkenhead, Albert Hall, Birkenhead, Merseyside, 10am-5pm, £1.50.

General

Halloween Fair, Pavilion, North Parade Road, Bath, 10 to 3.30.

Exhibitions in progress

Photographs by Don McAllister at Stills, 105, High St, Edinburgh, 1 Tues to Sat 12.30-6 (ends Nov 5).

The Elements of Industry, Water, at the Museum and Art Gallery Kirkcaldy, Fife; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends March 84).

21 Years of Important Acquisitions, purchases and gifts from permanent collection and the Carnetts and the Spinney of Birkenhead, Albert Hall, Birkenhead, Merseyside, 10am-5pm, £1.50.

General

Halloween Fair, Pavilion, North Parade Road, Bath, 10 to 3.30.

Concerts

Photographs by Don McAllister at Stills, 105, High St, Edinburgh, 1 Tues to Sat 12.30-6 (ends Nov 5).

The Elements of Industry, Water, at the Museum and Art Gallery Kirkcaldy, Fife; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends March 84).

21 Years of Important Acquisitions, purchases and gifts from permanent collection and the Carnetts and the Spinney of Birkenhead, Albert Hall, Birkenhead, Merseyside, 10am-5pm, £1.50.

General

Halloween Fair, Pavilion, North Parade Road, Bath, 10 to 3.30.

Exhibitions in progress

Photographs by Don McAllister at Stills, 105, High St, Edinburgh, 1 Tues to Sat 12.30-6 (ends Nov 5).

The Elements of Industry, Water, at the Museum and Art Gallery Kirkcaldy, Fife; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends March 84).

21 Years of Important Acquisitions, purchases and gifts from permanent collection and the Carnetts and the Spinney of Birkenhead, Albert Hall, Birkenhead, Merseyside, 10am-5pm, £1.50.

General

Halloween Fair, Pavilion, North Parade Road, Bath, 10 to 3.30.

Concerts

Photographs by Don McAllister at Stills, 105, High St, Edinburgh, 1 Tues to Sat 12.30-6 (ends Nov 5).

The Elements of Industry, Water, at the Museum and Art Gallery Kirkcaldy, Fife; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends March 84).

21 Years of Important Acquisitions, purchases and gifts from permanent collection and the Carnetts and the Spinney of Birkenhead, Albert Hall, Birkenhead, Merseyside, 10am-5pm, £1.50.

General

Halloween Fair, Pavilion, North Parade Road, Bath, 10 to 3.30.

Exhibitions in progress

Photographs by Don McAllister at Stills, 105, High St, Edinburgh, 1 Tues to Sat 12.30-6 (ends Nov 5).

The Elements of Industry, Water, at the Museum and Art Gallery Kirkcaldy, Fife; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends March 84).

21 Years of Important Acquisitions, purchases and gifts from permanent collection and the Carnetts and the Spinney